

Fifth Series Vol. XXVII—No. 41—47

Thursday, April 19, 1973  
Chaitra 29, 1895 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 41—50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 2.00

# CONTENTS

[ Fifth Series, Volume XXVII, 7th Session, 1973 ]

No. 41, Thursday, April, 19, 1973/Chaitra 29, 1895 (Saka)

## Oral Answers to Questions :

\*Starred Questions Nos. 781, 782, 784 to 787, 789, 791, 793 and 795 1—32

## Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 783, 788, 790, 792, 794 and 796 to 800 . 32—39

Unstarred Questions Nos. 7536 to 7612, 7614 to 7652 and 7654 . 39—131

## Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported disturbances in Hazaribagh, Bihar . . . . 132—52

## Announcement *re* Misrepresentation of the speech of a Member in Lok Sabha by the 'Hindustan'.

. . . . . 153—55

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 155—56

Amendments to Directions by the Speaker . . . . . 157

## Conviction of Member—

(Shri R. V. Bade) . . . . . 157

## Rules Committee—

(i) First Report . . . . . 157

(ii) Minutes . . . . . 157

## Petition *re* grievances of employees of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Orissa—

Shri Joytirmoy Bosu . . . . . 158

\*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



**Statement re Report of the Inquiry Commission on Stowaway incident on an Air-India flight.**

Dr. Karan Singh . . . . . 158—59

**Matters under Rule 377—**

(i) Shortage of yarn and foodgrains in Maharashtra . . . 159—60

(ii) Incidents at Chirkunda on West Bengal—Bihar border 160—61

(iii) Power cut in Gujarat . . . . . 161—62

**Demands for Grants, 1973-74—**

Ministry of Agriculture . . . . . 162—206

Shri Pampan Gowda . . . . . 164—67

Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao . . . . . 167—70

Shri D. K. Panda . . . . . 170—72

Shri Mulki Raj Saini . . . . . 173—78

Shri Swami Bramahnandji . . . . . 178—81

Shri Ramachandran Kadannappalli . . . . . 181—83

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa . . . . . 183—88

Shri F. A. Ahmed . . . . . 188-205, 211-12

**Profiteering Prevention and Price Control Bill—Introduced** . . . 216—17

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill**

(*Substitution of Article 335*) by Shri C.T. Dhandapani . . . 217—75

Shri Arjun Sethi . . . . . 217—19

Shri D. Basumatari . . . . . 219—24

Shri V. Mayavan . . . . . 224—26

Shri R. S. Pandey . . . . . 226—31

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa . . . . . 232—35

Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar . . . . . 235—42

Shri Sarjoo Pandey . . . . . 242—48

Shri C. M. Stephen . . . . .	248—54
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah . . . . .	255—58
Shri M. C. Daga . . . . .	258—66
Dr. Henry Austin. . . . .	266—69
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai . . . . .	269—72
Shri Darbara Singh . . . . .	273—75
<b>Arrest of Member—</b>	
( <i>Shri Jharkhande Rai</i> ) . . . . .	275—76

I LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 19, 1973/Chaitra 29,  
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supernumerary Translators working in  
"Sainik Samachar" published by Ministry  
of Defence

\*781. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be  
pleased to refer to the reply given to  
Unstarred Question No. 2082 on the 14th  
June, 1971 regarding supernumerary  
translators working in "Sainik Samachar"  
published by the Ministry of Defence  
and state:

(a) the future prospects of the super-  
numerary translators who are at present  
employed in "Sainik Samachar"; and

(b) whether any schemes have been  
drawn to improve their lot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B.  
PATNAIK): (a) and (b). According to the  
Government orders issued on 18th March,  
1973, authorising the creation of posts of  
Assistant Journalists in lieu of posts of  
Translators, the Translators were to be  
selected, for appointment of Assistant  
Journalist by the appropriate Departmental  
Promotion Committee and those among  
them who were not selected for such  
appointment were to be wasted out as

Translators, as supernumerary to the  
establishment. However, Government are  
considering the creation of a few addi-  
tional posts of Assistant Journalists with  
a view to accommodating the supernu-  
merary Translators and improving their  
lot.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि  
इस समय सैनिक समाचार में काम करने वाले  
अधिसंख्यक अनुवादकों की संख्या कितनी है ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: There are  
three supernumerary translators now  
working in *Sainik Samachar*.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
इस समय जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है  
'सैनिक समाचार' में जितने अधिसंख्यक अनु-  
वादक काम करते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या  
उनका विचार उनको परमानेंट बनाने का  
है ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: As I have  
just indicated in my reply, we are think-  
ing of improving the lot of these people.

Hatred of India Policy of Pak. Radio  
Broadcasts

+  
\*782. PROF. NARAIN CHAND  
PARASHAR:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-  
ment has been drawn to the news item  
published in the *Sunday Tribune* of March  
25, 1973 under the caption "Hatred of

India—Theme of 73 per cent Radio Pakistan Broadcasts"; and

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protests with Pakistan and China in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Anti-India propaganda by Pakistani Radio, or other media, is obviously a contravention of the provisions of the Simla Agreement. Government have drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to this fact on a number of occasions.

As regards China, the Government is aware of the anti-Indian publicity carried out by the Chinese news media for many years. Since the last few months, it has perhaps become a little less in frequency and intensity, but the Government do not feel any useful purpose would be served by lodging a protest with the Government of China on this matter.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether it is the Azad Kashmir Radio in the Pakistani-occupied Kashmir area which is mostly carrying on the propaganda every day against India?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have been strongly of the view that the so-called Azad Kashmir Radio which purports to operate from the Pakistani-occupied part of Kashmir is squarely the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan. This is because the Government of Pakistan is in full control of that area. No one knows where it functions. Whether physically it is located in the Pakistani-occupied part of Kashmir or elsewhere is a matter which is better known to the Government of Pakistan. Wherever may be its location, it is also directly the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan and we have made it clear that it will be the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to ensure that the so called Azad Kashmir Radio will be covered by the agreement that

was arrived at at Simla that hostile propaganda will be avoided in both countries.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know further whether, in view of the sensitive areas to which Radio Pakistan is accessible, the Government of India have taken some steps to counteract this propaganda through its publicity media? If so, what are the steps?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not think anybody in India is affected by this propaganda. If anything, such propaganda hardens the determination of the people of India to ignore it because they know the facts more than anyone else about what is pushed out or broadcast through these news media.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि शिमला समझौते का यह उल्लंघन है जो पाकिस्तान रेडियो भारत के विरुद्ध प्रचार कर रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ शिमला समझौते के बाद ही उसने अधिक गति भारत विरोधी प्रचार में लगाई है और दुनिया के अन्य देशों में भी वह हमारे खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहा है, तो उसके जवाब में हम ने भी कोई इस प्रकार की एजेंसी, समाचार या रेडियो के माध्यम से उसका खण्डन करने का प्रयास किया है ?

क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात भी आई है कि भारत में कुछ ऐसे भी समाचार पत्र हैं जो पाकिस्तान रेडियो से जो समाचार आते हैं उनका समर्थन करते हैं और भारत में इस प्रकार से पाकिस्तान रेडियो का प्रचार और उसका समर्थन करते हैं ? उनके खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्यवाही आप करने जा रहे हैं ?

और जिन देशों में हमारे खिलाफ प्रचार किया जा रहा है उनके साथ हमारा क्या पत्र-व्यवहार है ? पाकिस्तान रेडियो जो हमारे खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहा है उस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार को क्या हमने विरोध पत्र दिये हैं और दिये हैं तो कितने दिये हैं ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** It is true that Pakistan news media have been indulging in anti-India propaganda, and the Pakistan missions abroad have been carrying on some criticism against Government policies in third capitals also. I would like to say that this has not produced any impact on those countries either, certainly not on the governments of those countries. The proof of that is that none of those governments has approached us on behalf of Pakistan in practically any matter except very few countries who are traditionally close to Pakistan. So we should not be obsessed too much by this propaganda.

The other question asked by the hon. member is that since some Indian newspapers have picked up Radio Pakistan broadcasts and have published these, did Government have any intention to take any action against these newspapers. We have no such intention because we believe in the freedom of the press. If whatever is published comes within the mischief of law, by all means take action. But merely because they pick up a news item broadcast by Radio Pakistan which may not be to our liking certainly is not a ground to take action against them. They publish even without quoting Radio Pakistan several things which are not to my liking; may be many of them are not to the liking of the Jan Sangh. Still we do not take any action.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:** They are not to the liking of the Jan Sangh either. But are they to the liking of the Congress Party?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Probably he did not hear the first part.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:** Why should he bring the Jan Sangh unnecessarily into this?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Probably you forgot—I think you were absent-minded—when I was talking of other things. I said many of the things said by the Indian newspapers in India without quoting any outside agency are not to our liking and some of them may not

be to the liking even of the Jan Sangh, but still, on that account, we do not take any action against the newspapers. We have mentioned this on more than one occasion to Pakistan. After mentioning it, there is some restraint for some time, but again they revert back to that posture.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय :** मैंने एक बात पूछी थी दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में पाकिस्तान जो प्रचार कर रहा है, क्या उन देशों की सरकारों से भी हम ने कुछ कहा है, क्या इस प्रकार के प्रचार का जवाब देने की भी आपके यहां कोई व्यवस्था है ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** What appears in the newspapers in any country is not the subject-matter for lodging any protest with the Government of that country. If the Government of that country takes that matter seriously, they can approach us, but sometimes raising protests or mentioning it in a pointed manner gives perhaps greater publicity. These are things which should be known to the hon. Member but apparently he is not conversant with these things.

**श्री अचल सिंह :** मंत्री महोदय वताने की कृपा करें कि चाइना हमारे खिलाफ जो प्रोपेगण्डा करता है, क्या उसका आल इण्डिया रेडियो से खण्डन किया जाता है ?

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** किस से खण्डन करें । वे चाहे जो प्रचार करें, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक भी इन्सान पर उसका कोई असर होता है—इस निये खण्डन क्या करें ।

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की सूचना है—यदि है तो मंत्री महोदय उसका निराकरण करें—पाकिस्तान और चाइना ने सिक्किम में जो अप-रेजिंग हुआ है उसको लेकर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की है जिससे हमारे कामों में बाधा पड़ी है ? इसके निराकरण क्या कर रही है, क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रोटेस्ट लाज किया गया है ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I do not think that any Pakistani propaganda or the publication of the news in China through the Chinese news agency has had any impact either upon our thinking or on the situation in Sikkim. The situation in Sikkim is known to us and the best reply to any such outside criticism is the statement made by the Chogyal of Sikkim at Gangtok and also by his son, the Crown Prince, in Delhi. That is a complete answer to any such propaganda that might appear in any part of the world.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** Is the hon. Minister aware that the so-called Azad Kashmir Radio is not only carrying on hostile propaganda against this country but is using very abusive and derogatory language as far as our leaders and our country are concerned? And, is the hon. Minister aware that this radio station by the name of Azad Kashmir Radio is established in Rawalpindi and not in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I must confess that I do not study always what the so-called Azad Kashmir Radio puts out, but if they are using abusive language that is very much contrary to the culture of Kashmir or of any civilised culture. The best reply to that is to ignore this abuse. You cannot meet abuse by counter-abuse. That perhaps has never been our culture nor is it necessary.

Now, about its exact location. I had said in my earlier reply that it is not at all material where it is situated. We know that Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir is very much under the control of the Government of Pakistan, and therefore they are responsible. Whether it is physically located in Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir or in Islamabad or Lahore or anywhere, the responsibility is that of the Government of Pakistan, and we had made the position clear. We were told in Simla that even under the name of the so-called Azad Kashmir Radio, hostile propaganda will not be carried out.

### Pollution may hit HAL Machines

\*784. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Pollution may hit HAL machines" which appeared in the *Financial Express* of 20th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are already seized of the matter. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requested to take immediate and long term measures to reduce the level of air pollution resulting from discharge of gases and effluents by neighbouring chemical industries. So far no adverse effect on machines in the factory has been detected except for some bad effect noticed on metal parts after finishing. Long term effect of air pollution on machines are yet to be examined.

**श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :** मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि उनको इस सम्बन्ध में काफी चिन्ता है, लेकिन फिर भी उनका कहना है कि मशीनों पर इस एयर पोल्यूशन के लॉन्ग-टर्म इफेक्ट को एक्जामिन किया जाना है। इन दोनों उक्तियों से ऐसा नजर आता है कि सरकार को जिस गम्भीरता से इस प्रश्न को लेना चाहिए था, वह नहीं ले सकी है। स्वाभाविक है कि जो मशीनें इससे प्रभावित होंगे, उनके दुष्परिणाम निकलेंगे, जान-माल का खतरा भी उत्पन्न होगा—ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार जवाबदेही लेने को तैयार है?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य ने शायद मेरा उत्तर ध्यान से नहीं सुना। मैंने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि अभी तक नगरों पर कोई खराब असर नजर नहीं आया है,

लांग-टर्म में इसका क्या खराब असर होगा, उसके लिए जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं, परन्तु अभी अन्तिम निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुँचे हैं।

1967 में जब यह फैक्टरी वहाँ लग रही थी, उसी समय हम ने सेंट्रल पब्लिक इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, नागपुर से कहा था कि वे इस का सर्वे करें, उन्होंने सर्वे किया था और उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आई थी, जिसे हमने आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार के पास भेज दिया था और उस पर तत्काल कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा था। उनके बाद हम ने फिर से सर्वे करवाया कि पॉल्यूशन बढ़ा है या घटा है। इस लिये हम लोग इस बात से चिन्तित हैं, यद्यपि आज हमारी मशीनों पर कोई खराब असर नहीं हो रहा है, परन्तु हो सकता है कि इसका कोई दूरगामी असर खराब हो, इसी लिये तात्कालिक व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं। दूसरा सर्वे जो हुआ, उससे लगा कि खतरा मौजूद है, इसी लिये फिर से आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा गया है। हम इस पर कार्यवाही करने का यत्न कर रहे हैं, माननीय सदस्य यह न समझें कि हम को चिन्ता नहीं है या कोई प्रभावशाली कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं।

**श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि मैंने सवाल के जवाब को ठीक नहीं समझा। इस लिये ठीक नहीं समझा— क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा है—

“The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requested to take immediate and long term measures to reduce the level of air pollution resulting from discharge of gases and effluents by neighbouring chemical industries.....”

इन का कहना है कि मेटल पार्ट्स पर आफटर फिनिशिंग इफेक्ट हुआ है, लेकिन मशीन पर नहीं हुआ है। जब पार्ट्स पर इफेक्ट हुआ है और उसके लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही नहीं की जायगी तो फिर उसका रिजल्ट क्या होगा, उसका दुष्परिणाम क्या होगा ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आप ने समझा नहीं है। आप ने शायद सुना नहीं—ऐसा मैंने कहा था। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इक्विपमेंट बनाने के लिए जो पार्ट्स लगते हैं उनमें कुछ ऐसे भाग हैं, जिन में हम ने देखा कि उन पर कैमिकल असर हुआ है, लेकिन उस को हम ने तत्काल ठीक कर दिया। हम को इस बात की चिन्ता है कि यह बात आगे न बढ़े, इसके लिए वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण करा कर उसकी रिपोर्ट आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को देकर उनके ही द्वारा कोशिश कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे ही इसको ठीक करा सकते हैं। वहाँ पर जो रसायनिक उद्योग-धन्धे हैं, उन के पास जा कर बातचीत की है कि वे वहाँ पर एंटी-पॉल्यूशन मशीन लगायें जिस से कि यह समस्या हल हो जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में हम लगातार कार्यवाही करते जा रहे हैं। समय होता तो मैं आप को पूरा विवरण देता कि हम ने क्या कार्यवाहियाँ की हैं। इसका यह असर होगा कि वहाँ रसायनिक गैसों और एफ्लुएन्ड्स के कारण जो बुरा वातावरण बना हुआ है उसको जल्दी ठीक करने में सफल हो जायेंगे— ऐसी आशा है। उसके लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं।

**श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :** मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस पॉल्यूशन का समाचार 20 मार्च को फाइनेशियल एक्सप्रेस में निकला, उसके आधार पर पता चला, और इसकी जांच के लिए वहाँ के चीफ इंस्पेक्टर आफ फैक्टरीज एंड ब्वायलर्स जो हैं उन्होंने सेंट्रल पब्लिक हेल्थ इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, नागपुर को विशेष जांच के लिए दिया और सरकार ने इस पॉल्यूशन पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए आन्ध्र सरकार को दिया तो इन दोनों का क्या हुआ यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मैंने अपने पहले उत्तर में कहा था कि जैसे ही यह चीज हमारे ध्यान में आई 1967 में, आज से 6 साल

पहले, तो जो नागपुर का इंस्टीट्यूट है, सेन्ट्रल पब्लिक हेल्थ इंजीनियरिंग गिमर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, उनके पास दिया और वे दो सर्वे कर चुके हैं और उनकी रिपोर्ट पर आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने हमने बातचीत को है और कुछ इसके ऊपर कदम उठाने की बात चल रही है। क्या कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं, क्या करना होगा यह अभी तय नहीं हुआ है इसलिए मैं ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं हूँ कि मैं बता सकूँ कि क्या होगा पर यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि यह जो कठिनाई है उसका हल हम लोग अवश्य निकाल लेंगे जिसमें कारखाने के ऊपर और कारखाने से बनी वस्तुओं के ऊपर कोई खराब असर न पड़े।

**SHRI S. B. GIRI:** The Survey reported that there were some hazards on account of the pollution of the chemicals. When they affect the metals or the electronics, what is the effect on the people who are working in the H.A.L.? What are the hazards on them? And what preventive measures the Government have taken so far to arrest them?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** Both are connected. When the pollution is reduced in the atmosphere, it will benefit the machines and men both.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि इसके सम्बन्ध में मई 1967 में ही जानकारी मिली थी और उसके बाद उन्होंने सर्वेक्षण कराये, फिर रिपोर्ट मिली और फिर आंध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट को लिखा, कि सरकार ने जानना चाहता है कि आपने इसमें डायरेक्टली कार्यवाही करने में असमर्थता बताई है तो आंध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट को लिखा वहां से कोई जवाब आया या नहीं? यदि कोई जवाब आया तो क्या आया और उसके बाद आपने क्या कार्यवाही की?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** जवाब सवाल तो हुए हैं लेकिन अभी तक हल नहीं निकला

है। हमें सवाल जवाब से मतलब नहीं है बल्कि हम तो हल निकालने के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** The Water Pollution Bill has already been introduced and it has been referred to the Select Committee. We were assured that the Air Pollution Bill would also be introduced. I would like to know as to when the Government of India would introduce the Air Pollution Bill?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not arise from the present question. If he answers, I have no objection.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** We shall introduce the measures of this Bill as soon as it is passed.

**Alleged Contradictory Expressions by North Korean Delegates in Rawalpindi and Delhi**

\*785. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether North Korean Foreign Minister in Rawalpindi and high-powered North Korean delegation in Delhi expressed the opposite views concerning Indian sub-continent practically at the same time; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to obtain clarification in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) The D.P.R.K. Foreign Minister is reported by the *Pakistan Times* to have expressed, during his talks with Pakistan leaders, his country's firm support to the position taken by Pakistan over the questions of the Prisoners of War and the future links with "Muslim Bengal". However, the paper does not attribute any specific statement on the point to the Foreign Minister. The leader of the D.P.R.K. Delegation to India, during talks with our Delegation, warmly wel-



comed the Simla Agreement and expressed the hope that all problems would be solved according to that Agreement.

(b) Government have drawn the attention of the D.P.R.K. Consulate-General to the *Pakistan Times* report of February 21, 1973 and sought their clarification.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: The first sentence of the reply of the hon. Minister contradicts the second sentence. The first sentence reads:

"The D.P.R.K. Foreign Minister is reported by the *Pakistan Times* to have expressed, during his talks with Pakistan leaders, his country's firm support to the position taken by Pakistan over the questions of the Prisoners of War and the future links with 'Muslim Bengal'."

The second sentence reads:

"However, the paper does not attribute any specific statement on the point to the Foreign Minister."

These two sentences are contradictory and the reply is most confusing. I want to know how the Government reconcile this contradictory reply to part (a) of the question. Secondly, what is the response of the North Korean Government to our request for clarification?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no contradiction whatsoever. I have very clearly stated in the main reply that the statement which is reported to have been made by the D.P.R.K. Foreign Minister, was reported in the press in Pakistan. We do not yet know whether he made such a statement or not. We have sought clarification through their Consulate-General. So far we have not received any clarification from the Government of D.P.R.K. The Foreign Minister of D.P.R.K. made a visit to Pakistan in February whereas their Delegation came to India in the middle of March. The Head of that Delegation heartily accepted and welcomed the Simla Agreement. I think the statement their Foreign Minister is supposed to have made in Pakistan is not relevant because

one does not know whether it is correctly reported or not.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Has the External Affairs Ministry got its mind or not? How did the Government of India reconcile two contradictory statements made by two agencies of one Government at the same time more or less?

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what he has explained.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I think the hon. Member has not got the central point in the reply given by us. It is our common experience that when a foreign dignitary comes here, there is a press report that he met the Indian Foreign Minister and he is reported to have said this thing and all that. That is news of one type. The other type of news is when the Minister himself makes a statement to the press saying that this is the position of that particular Government. When the D.P.R.K. Foreign Minister visited Pakistan, he did not himself make any statement to the press. There was a news item in the *Pakistan Times* where it was stated that during the visit he had talks with Mr. Aziz Ahmed, the Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry, that he had called on Mr. Bhutto and that it was learnt that during the talks the North Korean Foreign Minister expressed his Government's support to the policy pursued by Pakistan. These are press reports with which we are familiar. Certainly, they are of a category different from a statement made by any visiting dignitary to the press. If there is a press scoop or press leak "he is reported to have said" or "it is learnt on authority", that is not on par with a statement made by the dignitary to the press. This subtle distinction the hon. Member has not kept in mind and that is why he is pursuing the point.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: It appears from the reply of the Minister that the delegation came later and the statement attributed to the

Foreign Minister was made earlier. May I know whether the attention of the Korean Government was drawn to the reported statement of the Foreign Minister and what was their reaction thereto?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I do not think that this matter was specifically discussed by us at the time of the talks. I remember I had most of the talks with the leader of the D.P.R.K. Delegation when they came here. When I say something, if he says "I fully accept it" it is not customary to point out that he made a contradictory statement elsewhere.

**Setting up of Scooter Factory in Alwar  
(Rajasthan)**

\*786. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 407 on the 30th August, 1972 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in the setting up of the Scooter Factory in Alwar District of Rajasthan;

(b) by what time, in view of the latest progress, the plant is likely to enter production; and

(c) the estimated cost of production per unit and the likely sale price per Scooter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) A new company under the name and style of "The Aravalli Svachalit Vahan Ltd." has been formed. 50 acres of land has been acquired at Alwar. Development of land has been completed and construction of factory buildings has been taken in hand from September, 1972. Orders for indigenous machinery have been placed. An application for import of capital goods has also been submitted to Government. The prototype submitted by the Corporation in June, 1972 is undergoing tests for roadworthiness by the Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, Ahmednagar.

(b) The Corporation has not yet been given an industrial licence to enable them to start commercial production. It is not possible to forecast with any degree of exactness when commercial production will commence.

(c) The cost of production is estimated to be about Rs. 2500. The ex-factory sale price is likely to be around Rs. 2630 excluding excise duty, sales taxes, etc.

**DR. H. P. SHARMA:** In reply to Starred Question No. 407 on the 30th August 1972 as to when the factory is going into production, the answer given was:

"The factory will go into production by the end of 1973." To my present question as to the progress in the commissioning of the factory, the reply is,

"It is not possible to forecast with any degree of exactness when commercial production will commence."

This is the progress! Ten months ago Government assured us that it would go into production by the end of 1973. Now they say it is not possible to forecast when it will go into production. To my supplementary at that time that the Government was not alive to the problem and delays were taking place, Government had assured the House that the Government is not at all delaying the project; rather they are very anxious to see that this project comes up as early as possible. May I know the reason for this change in the position of the Government?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** There is no change in the position taken by the Government. The reply given at that time was based on the information received from the State Government and on the basis of the assurance received from the factory officers. The vehicle has been sent for testing to the Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, Ahmednagar. There are some technical defects and naturally their ratification has taken a long time. All possible efforts are being made to see that the vehicle

when produced commercially is road-worthy and there are no major technical defects. If the removal of some technical defects take some time, I think it is worth-while.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Has the Government returned the prototype for further modifications pointing out specifically the things that have to be improved? What is the position regarding testing of prototypes of other scooter factories? How long did the prototype of Girnar in Gujarat take to pass?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): There are other prototypes which have been approved, but unfortunately in this case, the engine and gear box have not come up to the specifications. In 1971 this corporation approached us whether the Lucknow scooter factory could not help them by providing this gear box and engine. We are now trying to see whether we should not help them to get these parts so that their production programme could be ensured.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: What is the installed capacity of this new factory?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: 24,000.

#### **Sale of Flats in Behala Rehabilitation Colony, Calcutta**

\*787. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the proposal to sell the rehabilitation flats at the Behala Rehabilitation Colony, Calcutta to the existing occupants who are displaced persons-cum-Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether the sale will be on "no profit, no loss" basis and the sale price will be payable in easy instalments; and

(c) whether pending final handing over of the flats to the occupants their interests

as tenants under rehabilitation scheme will be safeguarded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The flats at Behala Colony were allotted to the displaced Government servants according to the General Pool Accommodation Rules and as such the allottees are governed by these rules. Therefore, the question of treating them as tenants under rehabilitation scheme does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am really surprised at the reply. Am I to take it that the proposal which was very definitely there for the last 2-3 years to sell these flats to the occupants all of whom happen to be displaced persons from the former East Pakistan and who are all low paid Central Government employees has now been given up? What exactly is the position I want to know.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): As far as the main answer given is concerned, it is strictly correct. But as far as the supplementary that has been put by the hon. Member is concerned, whether the flats will be sold to them, that is under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The reply given says that these flats are to be treated as part of the General Pool Accommodation. Long ago, in 1969—the hon. Minister was not there—his Department of Rehabilitation had specifically put up a proposal to the Ministry of Finance that these are rehabilitation flats not General Pool flats. I want to know from him clearly what is the position. This is known as Behala Rehabilitation Colony. Are these houses and flats, part of rehabilitation flats or rehabilitation scheme or are they now suddenly being treated as General Pool Accommodation which was never the position before? I want to know from him whether there are any difficulties being ex-

perienced between his Ministry and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Ministry of Finance and whether lack of coordination is resulting in constant shifting of position of Government.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** As far as this aspect is concerned, the displaced Government officers are given accommodation under the General Pool system. The principle that will apply to persons who are to be rehabilitated under the Rehabilitation scheme is different. As far as officers who have been displaced are concerned, they have been given accommodation under the General Pool Accommodation. But the question of selling these flats to these persons has, more or less, reached a final stage and it is under very active consideration. I hope, a decision will be taken as early as possible.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** This matter is under the consideration of the Government since 1968. I had the occasion to meet Shri R. K. Khadilkar several times and Shri Y. B. Chavan also in this connection along with the representatives and the President, Shri Ashru Bose, of the Behala Rehabilitation Colony.

I want to know whether it is a fact that on 26th December, 1970, at a tripartite meeting of the representatives of the Rehabilitation Department of the Centre, the representatives of the Rehabilitation Department of the State Government and the representatives led by Shri Ashru Bose, it was decided that these flats will be sold at a price of Rs. 8000 per flat, whether this tripartite decision was approved by the Minister of Rehabilitation, whether there are some difficulties on behalf of the Ministry of Finance only and whether in March last the representatives of the Behala Rehabilitation Colony met the hon. Minister and he assured them that this matter will be soon cleared by the Finance Ministry and also some of the technical matters which need clearance will be taken up with the West Bengal

Government and, if so, what steps the Government is going to take to expeditiously take a decision on this matter.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The entire matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law because certain legal questions are also involved. I hope, a decision will be taken very soon.

माइल्ड स्टील प्रोजेक्ट्स बिल इनकर हवा लासेज (इस्पात परियोजनाओं को भारी हानि होगी) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

†789. श्री मूलचन्द्र डाग : क्या स्पात और लान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 27 मार्च 1973 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "दो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के पृष्ठ 5 पर "माइल्ड स्टील प्रोजेक्ट्स बिल इनकर हवा लासेज," शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार को ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

In the techno-economic feasibility reports on the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar steel projects envisaging production of shaped products (equivalent to two million ingot tonnes at each place), the Consultants had forecast substantial recurring losses on the investments due to high cost of plant and equipment, raw materials and of transportation charges. A Study Group was, therefore, set up by Government to examine the scope for reducing the capital and operating costs wherever possible. The Study Group

had recommended that the capacity of both these plants may be raised by installing blast furnaces of capacity higher than 2,000 cu. m. useful volume so as to obtain economies of scale. The Consultants were, accordingly, advised to work out a number of fresh exercises. The recommendations of the Study Group are, however, being reviewed in the light of the experience gained at Bokaro where a 2,000 cu. m. capacity blast furnace which was commissioned recently has shown encouraging results. The studies made so far, however, indicate that there would still be some recurring losses on the investments involved. A final decision on these two projects is likely to be taken shortly.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: हिन्दुस्थान में माइल्ड स्टील प्रोजेक्ट एक विजयनगर और एक विशाखापत्तनम में रखे गये। पहले स्टील प्रोजेक्ट में आप का कुल खर्चा 753 करोड़ का है और दूसरे में है 747 करोड़ का और आप ने यह बताया है कि पहले में बराबर रेकरिंग लास 69.5 करोड़ का रहेगा और दूसरे में 45 करोड़ का लास बराबर रहेगा। ये दोनों प्लांट आप के लास में रहेंगे। उस के बाद आप के स्टीडी ग्रुप ने जो बताया है उस की रिपोर्ट क्या है? उस की रेकमेंडेशन क्या है? आप ने जो स्टीडी ग्रुप बताया है उसने फाइनल रिपोर्ट क्या क्या दे दी है? प्रश्न जो मैंने किया है उसका उत्तर स्पष्ट दीजियेगा। रेकरिंग लास रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: This Study Group was set up in May 1972 and its report has been received in October 1972. It is still under consideration. It is too early to say what would be the final decision.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर पढ़ें, उसमें कहा है कंसल्टेंट्स हैड फोरकास्ट . . . ,

मैं समझता हूँ कि एसटालाजर तो कुछ फोरकास्ट करते होंगे लेकिन यह कंसल्टेंट्स कैसे करते हैं यह मैं नहीं समझ पाया। तो यह इतने करोड़ प्रति वर्ष घाटे का प्रोजेक्ट बिना एक्सपर्ट्स की राय लिये कैसे आप ने एलान कर दिया कि विशाखापत्तनम और विजयनगर में ये प्लांट लगेंगे? बिना एक्सपर्ट्स की राय के यह कैसे घोषित कर दिया जब कि 45 करोड़ और 65 करोड़ का घाटा उनमें प्रति वर्ष होना है? यह फोरकास्ट कैसे होता है? क्या यह घाटा हर साल करदाता सहता रहे और हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी इसी तरह मरता रहे?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The hon. Member has put the question why this project has been sanctioned. It is true that this project has got a very high cost on land, equipment and raw materials, carrying costs, etc. The Government is, therefore, giving a new thinking to this project. The CEDB and Dastur & Co. are studying all these points and it will take some time to come to a final decision.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister for Steel and Mines has assured that these are time-bound projects and that they will be completed within a period of eight years from their inception. In the light of this Study Group's recommendations which have been under study for the last six months, will there be any variation in the time schedule, in which case will there be a breach of the promise made to the concerned States or areas with reference to the findings of this Study Group?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): The hon. Member is aware that, when we make certain statements here, we do it with every intention of trying to honour them. But if there are difficulties in the way both in

terms of resources available as well as in terms of the technological difficulties involved in putting up the plant, naturally there may be some variation in the final decision.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, originally, when the projects were started, there was some gestation period foreseen, whether the consultants or experts prepared a scheme in which they laid down that in the first few years there would be such and such loss, the break-through period would be arrived by such and such a period and after that, the plant would make profit. Was such a scheme given by the consultants with whose consultation we started the project, and if so, what was that scheme, what was the gestation period forecast?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** There was no question of any decision in terms of detailed financial calculations being made at the earliest stage. Government came to the conclusion on the basis of the need for increasing steel production and finding that these two places were areas which had certain facilities from the point of view of construction of plants. The difficulty really arises from the heavy cost of capital equipment which would be there wherever we build the plants and also the difficulty of differential between the prices of shaped products and flat products. It is in relation to that and on the basis of the latest experience that we have had in the working of the 2000 cubic metres blast furnace in Bokaro that we are coming to a final decision.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I need your protection, Sir. Are you satisfied with the reply to my question, Sir? I say within what period do they expect to have the break-even and will start making profits. Kindly get answer to that question.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** It is a very vital question, Sir.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** Obviously, if we were in a position to give a clear reply on that, then a decision would already have been taken. We are not in a position to give a clear reply because a number of alternatives have been thrown up by the consultants which we are now considering.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** The world over, the existing old steel plants which are making losses are now getting renovated by new machinery costing, according to the Government, high prices and that is the way by which their profitability is increased. How does the Government reconcile the anomaly between the method used the world over where new plants are being built adjacent to the existing ones to improve the economy of the plants *versus* our installing new plants which would make losses from the start and continue to make losses in spite of our high prices of steel?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** The hon. Member is making certain presumptions which are not correct.

First of all, the price of steel in India is not high. It is as a result of the addition of excise duty and so on that the prices become high in the market, but the actual cost of production in India compares very favourably with the cost of production of steel in other parts of the world.

Secondly, so far as the question of the difficulties that we face, that is because in relation to the fabrication of the equipment in our country, we have not yet been able to improve the productivity to such an extent to bring it down whereas in the most advanced and developed countries, the amount of automation they have introduced and the skills they have, enable them to cut down the cost of fabricating the equipment. It is here that we are trying to concentrate so that we may be able to bring down the cost of putting up our plants and make them economical.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Phool Chand Verma—He is in jail. Shri Sanghi.

**Orders for supply of Avro Jets to Indian Air Force**

\*791. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:  
SHRI BISWANATH JHUN-  
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed orders with HAL for the supply of more Avros for the use of the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether his Ministry have satisfied themselves about the performance of the aircraft, in so far as the Indian Air Force is concerned; and

(c) whether the types of Avros ordered the one whose airworthiness is to be gone into by a High-powered Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) H.A.L. will be manufacturing HS-748(M) Freighter Version aircraft for the Indian Air Force.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The type of Avro to be manufactured for the Indian Air Force is freighter version to meet specific defence requirements.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know from the hon. Minister the problems that have been raised by the Indian Airlines Corporation regarding this aircraft and whether there is any rapport between the ground engineers of the Engineering Department of the Defence Ministry and also the Indian Airlines Corporation, to advise them and guide them on the various problems that have been raised regarding the air-worthiness of this aircraft.

360 LS—2

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We had a very careful look at the aircraft and not only that, the aircraft was put on a very extensive trial by the Defence authorities—the military as well as the Air Force, and it has been certified fit for the duties for which it is going to be assigned.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I have only asked the hon. Minister whether the know-how and the technical modifications carried out by the Air Force have been conveyed to the Indian Airlines Corporation so that the points raised, viz. slow climb rate, lesser loadability and insufficient performance in higher temperature are taken care of and the problems solved.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is being used very well and I would not like to make many more comments on it because the Government have recently appointed a committee to evaluate the performance of this aircraft and I am quite sure this committee will come to concrete and specific conclusions which will clear all doubts about this aircraft.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that because of the appointment of this committee, there are suggestions from some interested quarters that the production of Avro in HAL, Kanpur should be suspended and if so, what is the reaction of the Defence Ministry thereto and whether it is likely to be suspended or ignoring the propaganda of these vested interests, the production is going to continue.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Production is going to continue in Kanpur HAL. As far as I am aware we have received no such suggestion, that is, about suspending production of the aircraft.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: How the modern version of the avro differ from the cost point of view from the one that

has been used by the Indian Air Force? Is it not possible to get over the controversy and use the modern version that will be produced for the Indian Air Force also with some modification in the Indian Airlines?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** What the Indian Air Force and Army are going to use for supply-drops etc. would be a little different than the requirements of the Indian Airlines. The difference mainly arises in the engine. In the present avro we use Dart 531 engine. A little more powerful engine is Dart 532 engine. The controversy has been started to the effect that this Dart 532 engine, although a little more powerful, is a little more costly to operate and so on. But on that point, I would say, this is a doubtful proposition and a doubtful suggestion as we do not yet know its economics, they have not been properly worked out for us to come to any sort of definite conclusion. But I would request hon. Members to note this point that the better version of Avro would be in the performance, in the use it is going to play. It is a little different than the use for which Indian Airlines puts them, it is to be put for civil transport and other uses.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Is the Minister aware of the Prime Minister's opinion that she is doubtful of the safety of this Avro because when she went to Nepal, she returned Avro and asked for a Boeing to return to this country?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I don't think the hon. Member is right, Prime Minister is using Avro for all journeys for which they can be used. As far as my personal information goes, she has never expressed any doubts about its safety.

#### **Report of Inquiry Commission regarding Jitpur Colliery Accident**

\*793. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one-man Inquiry Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the Jitpur Colliery accident on March 18, 1973 has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जीतपुर में इतनी बड़ी घटना घटी, जिसके लिए सरकार ने आयोग बनाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस आयोग को अपना प्रतिवेदन देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई समय मुकर्रर किया है? यदि किया है तो क्या उस समय के अन्दर वह रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं आयी है? इसके पूर्व क्या आपने अपने विभागीय अधिकारियों के माध्यम से इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि इस घटना का मुख्य कारण क्या हो सकता है तथा किन अधिकारियों की अमावधानी के कारण इतनी बड़ी घटना घटी है? यदि यह जानकारी प्राप्त की है तो ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है, यदि नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं की है?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** This Committee of the Court of Inquiry was set up on 24th March, 1973. The report has not been submitted and the report is expected as reasonably early as possible. Whatever the Court of Enquiry will conclude, will be followed up. But so far as the departmental enquiry is concerned, it shows that accident took place in this way. The



DG Mines and Safety indicates that accident was caused by explosion of inflammable gas. The actual cause is under investigation and I do not want to make any comment on that when the court of inquiry is going on.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि उन्होंने जांच-आयोग के लिये कोई अवधि निश्चित की है या नहीं की? इसमें 48 श्रमिकों की जानें गई हैं—क्या अभी तक जांच आयोग का प्रतिवेदन आपके पास नहीं आया, उनके परिवारों को कोई अन्तिम सहायता देने के लिये सरकार ने कोई निर्णय लिया है या नहीं लिया है ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** As far as the interim relief is concerned the welfare organisations are given relief and under the Workmen's Compensation Act the matter is being expedited to give the relief as early as possible. The House is aware the Prime Minister was kind enough to give relief under Prime Minister's Relief Fund for about a thousand rupees.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** अभी तक उनको कुछ दिया गया है या नहीं दिया गया है, इसके बारे में आपने उत्तर नहीं दिया। इतने व्यक्तियों की जानें गई हैं, आपके आयोग की रिपोर्ट बरसों नहीं आयेगी, क्या तब तक वह परिवार भूखे मरते रहेंगे ? आप बतलायें कि उनको कोई अन्तिम सहायता दी गई है या नहीं दी गई है ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I will give all the details. Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 150 to each family. The Iron and Steel Company (owners of the Colliery) have sanctioned an *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 500 to the

family of workmen who died in the accident. The Colliery Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC) has given a sum of Rs. 100 to each bereaved family. A grant of Rs. 1000 to each affected family is being made from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and the necessary amount has been placed at the disposal of Custodian, Indian Iron & Steel. Steps are also being taken for quick payment of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act to the heirs of those killed in the accident.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ। मुझे जो जानकारी है—यहाँ पर इतनी रकमों की चर्चा की गई है, ये सब कागज पर हैं, एक भी श्रमिक के पास नहीं पहुँची है। यह ठीक है कि यह मामला आयोग के पास है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि रुपया श्रमिकों के पास पहुँचे, इसके लिये जल्द व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Although the court of enquiry has obviously not been in a position to give its report so soon but may I know whether the departmental enquiry to which the hon. Minister referred has also established the fact that the ventilator fans were kept closed for 10 hours at a stretch? I am not asking who is responsible for it. But the fact that the ventilator fans were kept closed for 10 hours at a stretch could be responsible for the accumulation of explosive gas.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I had already submitted that the enquiry so far made by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety reveal the accident was caused by an explosion of inflammable gas. The actual cause of ignition is under investigation. Since the matter is being enquired into I do not want to make any comments.

**Higher rates of Iron and Steel charged from Small-Scale Industries than those from Large-Scale Industries**

\*795. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rates of iron and steel materials for supply to small-scale industries are much higher than those charged from large-scale units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the rates of the material meant for small-scale industries so as to bring them at par with those of large-scale units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Prices of iron and steel materials supplied to small scale units are higher only in the case of those categories in which supplies from the steel plants have been channeled through the State Small Industries Corporations. Since steel moves from the plants only in wagons and the minimum wagon load has increased with introduction of newer bulk wagons, not all parties in the small scale sector can secure despatches for wagon loads at a time.

Government have accepted in principle that supplies channeled through the SSICs for these reasons should be available to the units at about the same price as the others getting supplies direct. The manner in which the Government's decision can best be implemented is under examination, and decisions will be finalised shortly.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that those people who get a thousand tonnes every quarter have to

pay Rs. 80 per tonne less than those people who purchase only five tonnes or ten tonnes a quarter? Is that in keeping with the socialistic pattern of society?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): As we have indicated in the reply, Government have accepted the position which the hon. Member himself has been pressing for quite some time, that the prices of steel for the small-scale industries should be the same, even though it is canalised through the SSIC. The recommendation made by the Group that we have appointed is that the extra handling charges which are charged by the SSIC should be spread over the price of steel for everyone, so that the final price when it lands in the hands of whether the small-scale industry or the large industry will be the same, and this is what I hope the hon. Member would appreciate.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Expulsion threats to Indians in Fiji**

\*783. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:  
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the threats to Indians in Fiji of getting the same treatment as the Asians received in Uganda;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). There are no such threats.

against people of Indian origin in Fiji. The Rt. Hon'ble Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji, has consistently adhered to the policy of accepting the multi-racial character of Fijian society and has publicly deprecated insinuations of his critics to the contrary. Prominent leaders of Indian origin in Fiji have also denied the existence of any such threats. The enlightened leadership of Fiji and the harmonious race relationships existing there are well known and widely respected.

**बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के लिए सहायता सामग्री की खरीद तथा उसका वितरण**

\*788. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के लिये कितने कितने मूल्य की दवाइयाँ, कम्बल, ऊनी तथा सूती वस्त्र सरकार द्वारा खरीदे गये ;

(ख) ये वस्तुएँ कब कब, किन किन से तथा किन किन एजेंसियों द्वारा खरीदी गई और प्रत्येक वस्तु पर दुलाई आदि का कितना-कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विस्थापितों में इन वस्तुओं के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतों की ओर दिलाया गया है ?

\*789. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा चिकित्सा भण्डार संगठनों के माध्यम से खरीदी गई दवाइयों और चिकित्सा साज सामान का कुल मूल्य 2,40,84,129 रुपये बनता है। सरकार द्वारा कोई कम्बल नहीं खरीदे गये क्योंकि वे बहुत से दानियों से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त हुये थे। बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के लिये ऊनी वस्त्रों तथा सूती वस्त्रों की खरीद पर किए गये खर्च के

अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अपेक्षित जानकारी जैसे ही तैयार हो जायेगी सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) ये खरीददारियाँ भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न विभागों तथा अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा विभिन्न मण्डलों से की गई थीं। तिथियों, पाटियों तथा एजेंसियों के नामों, जिनके माध्यम से इन मदों को खरीदा गया था, और इन मदों के बारे में प्रत्येक मद के लिये दो गई दुलाई की राशि, यदि कोई हो, के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ग) कुछ राहत सामग्री के बाजारों में पहुँचने से सम्बन्धित शिकायतों की जांच की गई थी।

**पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों के लिए भारतीय शिविरों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था**

\*790. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय शिविरों में युद्धबन्दियों के लिये चिकित्सा की क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) इन युद्धबन्दियों के लिये प्रत्येक शिविर में कितने अस्पतालों व डिस्पेंसरियों की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने युद्धबन्दी बीमारी के कारण मौत के शिकार हुये हैं ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :**

(क) युद्धबन्दियों के लिये चिकित्सा की सुविधायें निम्नांकित हैं :—

(1) हरेक शिविर में चिकित्सा निरीक्षण कक्षों और सैनिक

बन्दी बाड़ों में बहिरंग उपचार ।

(2) युद्धबन्दी शिविर अस्पतालों में उपचार ।

(3) सैनिक अस्पतालों में विशेषज्ञ उपचार ।

(ख) 48 एम० आई० रुम और सैनिक बन्दी बाड़ें हैं। हर एक शिविर में एक एक युद्धबन्दी के परिवारों के लिये इलाहाबाद में एक विशेष एम० आई० कक्ष और 50 फलगों वाला एक बाड़ है। इसके अतिरिक्त आगरा, इलाहाबाद, राँची, और रामगढ़ में 4 युद्धबन्दी शिविर अस्पताल हैं।

(ग) जो युद्धबन्दी अभी तक बीमारी के कारण मर गये हैं उनकी संख्या 47 है।

#### Discussion regarding Indians Abroad

\*792. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a discussion held in New Delhi (as published in the 'Times of India' dated the 18th March, 1973) regarding Indians abroad;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the deliberations; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) We have all along advised persons of Indian origin settled abroad to identify themselves with the interests and people of countries of their adoption and to contribute to their economic, social, cultural and political advancement.

The recent tragic events in Uganda have understandably had some unsettling effect on Indian and other foreign communities resident in neighbouring African coun-

tries. Government respect and appreciate the stand taken by a number of African leaders against the racial inhumane character of these mass expulsions ordered by the Uganda Government. Although there are cases in some other African countries where non-citizens have had their trading licences and work-permits cancelled and have left the country, Government have no reason to believe that there is any feeling of animosity or ill-will against Indians as such.

Government have confidence in the assurances of several African leaders that such non-citizens, who wish to leave any African country in consequence of progressive withdrawal of their trading licences and cancellation of work-permits will be phased out in an orderly manner and will be permitted to repatriate their savings and assets to start life afresh elsewhere.

#### Enhancement of prices of imported non-ferrous metals

\*794. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of imported non-ferrous metals have been enhanced; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices have been enhanced due to sharp rise in the prices of non-ferrous metals in the International Market and the increase in the budgetary levies effective from 1st March, 1973.

#### Increase in price of Alloy and Tool Steel by Hindustan Steel and Mysore Steel

\*796. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel and the Mysore Steel have raised the prices of alloy and tool steels by Rs. 1000 per tonne

with effect from March 1, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): (a). No, Sir. HSL have increased their prices by about Rs. 130 to Rs. 170 per tonne on account of increase in excise and auxiliary duties with effect from March 1, 1973. In the case of Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, the increase on account of some other cost factors has ranged between Rs. 105 to Rs. 420 per tonne. Only in the case of stainless steel, Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. has increased the price about Rs. 1,000.

(b) Does not arise.

**भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने की भाषाएँ**

\*797. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं को किन-किन भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सेना के जवानों को अब भी अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ; और जवानों के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी का कितना ज्ञान अनिवार्य है ; और

(ग) क्या सशस्त्र सेनाओं के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी देने वाले कोई प्रकाशन रक्षा विभाग द्वारा निकाले जाते हैं ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :**

(क) हिन्दी प्रमुख भारतीय भाषा है जिसका कि भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है । इसके अतिरिक्त, पंजाबी, भोजपुरी, तामिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड़ और मलयालम जैसी अन्य भारतीय भाषाएँ हैं जिनका सम्बन्धित रेजिमेंटल यूनिटों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

(ख) जवानों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण केवल उन्हीं तकनीकी ट्रेडों के लिये दिया जाता है जहाँ ऐसा किया जाना कार्य-संचालन के लिये आवश्यक है । अंग्रेजी की प्रवीणता का आवश्यक स्तर सरल अंग्रेजी में लिखने और बोलने से लेकर मैट्रिकुलेशन तक है यह विभिन्न ट्रेडों की आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करता है :

(ग) रक्षा मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 1972-73 के साथ वितरित की गई सेवा की शर्तों पर पुस्तक 1973 की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

**शिविरों से भागने वाले पाक युद्धबन्दियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही**

\*798. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कितने युद्धबन्दियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है जिनका सुरंगें खोदने और पड़यंत्रों के मामलों में हाथ था ; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :**  
(क) और (ख). सुरंग खोदने के कार्य में 159 युद्धबन्दी-111 अफसर 4 जे० सी० ओ० और 44 अन्य रैंक शामिल थे । उनके विरुद्ध जिनेवा समझौते के अधीन अनुशासन-आत्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ।

**Training to Pakistanis in Guerilla Warfare by Chinese Instructors**

\*799. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 300 Chinese Instructors are training about 40,000 Pakistanis in guerilla warfare and subversive activities in Pakistan occupied Kashmir and hectic war preparations are also being made by Pakistanis all along the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether Government has enquired into this matter; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). Government have seen newspaper reports to that effect. However, Government have no authentic information of Chinese Instructors training Pakistanis in guerilla warfare and subversive activities in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Only normal military activity by Pakistan like improving defences has been noticed along the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Government are keeping a close watch on military developments in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

#### **Jobs to local people in West Bengal**

\*800. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in 'Statesman', Calcutta dated the 22nd March, 1973 on page 5 with the heading "Sons of the Soil hold fewer jobs in the States";

(b) if so, whether Government figures agree with the report; and

(c) the main points raised in the report published in the same paper and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) and (c). Government has no other information except the news item in question. A copy of the study referred to in the news item is yet to be received from the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise, as Government do not collect data by the State of origin of the employees.

#### **Move from Tisco for Joint Sector**

7536. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any move from Tata Iron and Steel Company for joint sector; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) There is no proposal from Tata Iron and Steel Company for bringing the existing company into the Joint Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Pellatisation Plant at Bailadila**

7537. **SHRI G. C. DIXIT:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bailadila Iron Ore Project has given rise to huge quantities of iron ore fines and at present these are not being utilised in any way;

(b) whether N.M.D.C. have under consideration a proposal to set up a pellatisation plant at Baitadia based on the iron ore fines; and

(c) if so, what is the present stage of the proposal and by when the plant is likely to be set up?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Working Group set up by the Government is presently examining the proposal.

#### **Indian Federation of Working Journalists Demand for third Wage Board For Working Journalists**

7538. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists at their 16th National Conference held on the 26th March, 1973 at Patna, demanded among others the appointment of a third wage board for a through revision of the existing pay scales

and the working conditions in the newspaper industry;

(b) what other observations and demands were made at that conference; and

(c) if so, Government's reactions and decisions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY):

(a) to (c). The resolutions passed at the 16th Annual Conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists held at Patna related inter-alia to the setting up of the third wage board for working journalists, payment of interim relief to all categories of working journalists pending submission of the report by the wage board, diffusion of press ownership etc. Government have taken note of these resolutions.

नर्मदा घाटी में तांबा, सीसा तथा अन्य खनिजों के मिलने की संभावना

7539. श्री घनशाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि नर्मदा घाटी में तांबा, सीसा तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के मिलने की पूर्ण आशा है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी यह सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार को दे दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग). भूवैज्ञानिक साहित्य में, ताम्र के प्रतिवेदित प्राप्ति-स्थल और सतह प्रमाणीकरण, नर्मदा घाटी में कतिपय स्थानों से सीसा-खनिज-करण, उपलब्ध हैं। हाल ही में, ज्ञात भू-

वैज्ञानिक प्रमाणों के आधार पर, नर्मदा घाटी के होशंगाबाद, सिद्धि और सलीमाना-बाद जिलों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले चयित क्षेत्रों में, बी० आर० जी० एम०, सी० जी० जी०, फ्रांस के सहयोग में बहुआयामीय हवाई भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे। इन सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों का निर्धारण किया जा रहा है।

Category-wise Strength of Staff in External Affairs Library

7540. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to be state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise in External Affairs Library as on the 31st October, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes has been maintained and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to overcome the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH):

(a) The Staff, strength, categorywise, in the External Affairs Library (including similar posts in Indian Missions abroad), as on October 31st, 1972, is as follows:-

(i) Chief Librarian (Gazetted) 1

ii) Librarian in High Commission of India, London. (Vacant) (Gazetted) 1

(iii) Librarian (Non-Gazetted) 6\*  
\*of these, two posts are presently lying vacant)

iv) Assistant Librarian (Non-Gazetted) 7

None of the employee is a member of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

(a) and (b). In 1971 recruitment to only one post of Librarian was made through the U.P.S.C. This post was treated as open. However, steps to make re-

servation in accordance with the standing instructions regarding reservation will be taken for future vacancies.

**Amount of Money Spent for Purchase of Spare parts of Foreign Make planes.**

7541. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money that India spends for purchase of spare parts for servicing of planes of foreign make or getting them serviced in the countries of their origin; and

(b) whether any attempt is being made to attain self-sufficiency in this regard and whether any attempt has been made for the manufacture of such items in the country with suitable arrangements with the foreign companies and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The total value of spares purchased for the IAF aircraft from abroad during 1971-72 was Rs. 1929.15 lakhs and the total amount spent on servicing IAF aircraft and engines during 1971-72 was Rs. 610.39 lakhs.

(b) Most of the aircraft in use by the IAF are now being manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. In order to achieve maximum possible self-sufficiency and to reduce dependence on imports, utmost efforts are being directed to manufacture indigenously items which at present have to be imported by the IAF and HAL. While the efforts in the direction of indigenisation of aircraft materials and stores have achieved some success, and several measures have been taken which would further reduce dependence on imports, this is a vast and complex field requiring continuous efforts.

**Mini Steel Plant by M/s. Shiv Bhagwan Goenka on Raipur-Bhilai Road**

7542. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government was in favour of establishing mini-steel plant by

a Calcutta firm M/s. Shiv Bhagwan Goenka on Raipur-Bhilai Road; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of the other plants chosen for the site?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in view the letter of intent issued in favour of M/s. Shankar Estats (P) Ltd., Calcutta, to set up an electric furnace-*um*-continuous casting unit in Raipur District, Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of mild steel, carbon steel and spring steel billets per annum. The applicant company has been incorporated on September 28, 1972, as M/s. Allied Steels Ltd. to implement this letter of intent. Shri Shiv Bhagwan Goenka has been shown as one of the share holders in the new company. The location of the plant was approved by Government on a specific recommendation by the State Government.

No other similar unit has been sanctioned in Raipur District, M.P.

**Expenditure of Annual Rent and Maintenance of Building for Housing Indian Embassy in Yugoslavia**

7543. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rent of residential accommodation of the Ambassador and the Embassy building of India in Yugoslavia at present; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on maintenance of the buildings during the financial years, 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The annual rent of the residential accommodation of the Ambassador is Rs. 75,850.20 and that of the Embassy building Rs. 39,329.60.



(b) The expenditure incurred on maintenance of the buildings during the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72 was as follows:—

	1970-71	1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.
Ambassador's residence	6,800	5,700
Embassy Building	14,000	8,600

**Posting of Doctors at Umerkote Hospital, Dandakaranya Project**

7544. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors are not posted as per the sanctioned strength in the Umerkote Hospital of Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which more doctors will be posted?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Doctors have been posted in the Umerkote Hospital as per the sanctioned strength.

(b) Does not arise.

**Ban on Strikes and Wage Freeze**

7545. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held between the Central and States representatives to discuss the question of wage freeze and prohibition of strikes; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the decision arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). No meeting was held recently between the Central and States' representatives to discuss the question of wages freeze and prohibition of strikes.

**Polish Collaboration**

7546. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer of Polish collaboration has been extended to Mazagon Dock in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the fields in which Poland has stood to collaborate with India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, has not received any formal offer of collaboration from the Polish authorities. However, an Agreement signed by the Government of India with the Government of Poland on Cooperation in Marine Fisheries provides, *inter alia*, for Polish technical assistance in the construction of fishing trawlers in India, including supply of drawings, specifications and other technical documentation and advice, as also supply of necessary equipment for the construction of fishing trawlers and technical assistance in the construction of such equipment. Precise details of mutually acceptable selected areas of cooperation between Poland and India in regard to these matters are yet to be worked out.

**Exhibition of Photographs about India held in Ukrainian Town**

7547. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exhibition of photographs about India was held in Ukrainian town of Zaporizhzhie on the 14th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the organisers of that exhibition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It was held there from March 13 to 24, 1973.

(b) The exhibition was organised by the Ukrainian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, to mark the 25th Jayanti of India's Independence. The photographs were supplied by the Consulate General of India, Odessa.

The exhibition at Zaporizhye was part of series which the Ukrainian Society intends holding in principal cities of Ukraine. The exhibition had earlier been inaugurated at Kiev on the 25th January, 1973.

#### **Seizure of Colliery Machinery in Ranchi**

7548. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether police in Ranchi seized three trucks, one jeep, one car with valuable colliery machinery and equipment in them on the night of take-over of non-cocking coal mines;

(b) if so, whether this seizure does not indicate that some of these coal mine-owners had previous information of its being nationalised; and

(c) if so, whether responsibility of this leakage has been traced and fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Some vehicles containing colliery machinery were seized in the neighbourhood of Ranchi not on the night of take-over of the Coal Mines but on subsequent nights.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Construction of Samdoh-Kaza Road in Himachal Pradesh**

7549. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct the Samdoh-Kaza Road in Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the construction of the Road is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The road is expected to be completed in all respects by 1977. It is, however, likely to be available for limited vehicular traffic in about two years.

#### **Agencies and Organisations working for Welfare of War Widows**

7550. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many different agencies and organisations are working for the welfare of war widows in different parts of India;

(b) in what way Government are extending their help to any of such agencies or organisations; and

(c) how much money has been spent in the year 1971-72 for welfare of war widows or war sufferers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The rehabilitation of the war bereaved families of 1971 operations is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence in conjunction with other Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments. Government are not aware of any schemes launched by any other agencies and the question of Government extending help to such agencies has not arisen.

(c) The main scheme for rehabilitation of the widows and the disabled is the liberalised pension. Under this scheme the heirs of the deceased Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks are receiving for life monthly pension which is equal to the last pay drawn by the deceased. Officers' widows would be receiving 3/4th of the pay of the deceased till the deemed date of retirement and would receive thereafter the normal pension which

the deceased would have got for the rank held at the time of death. A similarly liberalised scale of pension is available to the disabled. It is not feasible to indicate the actual expenditure over this or over the other measures of rehabilitation.

#### **Setting up of Steel Plant in Kanpur by Defence Ministry**

7551. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a steel plant in Kanpur under the Ministry of Defence;

(b) if so, whether any agreement between Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Director General of Ordnance Factories in Calcutta was signed; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the agreement and when the plant is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A consultancy agreement was signed between the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited and the Director General, Ordnance Factories in December, 1972.

(c) The salient features of the agreement are as follows:—

- (i) The consultants shall prepare tender specifications of the plant and machinery and equipments required for the project. They would examine and scrutinise the tenders received and recommend placement of orders or the client.

(ii) The Consultants will prepare bill of quantities, general arrangements drawings for all civil engineering works including foundations and for erection of plant and machinery and equipment and for services and utilities of the entire plant. They will also render advice to likely tenderers to whom tender enquiries for civil works and services may be issued.

(iii) The Consultants would be responsible for preparation of specifications for all structural buildings. They will also furnish the detailed working drawings of all civil engineering works and design drawings for structural steel works.

(iv) The Consultants would also be responsible for all plant and machinery and assess the progress of the implementation of the project.

(v) The fee payable to the Consultants for all the works and services shall be Rs. 213 lakhs, to be deemed as a fixed amount not subject to any escalation.

The plant is likely to be commissioned within about five years.

#### **Persons rehabilitated in Khemkaran Sector after Indo-Pak War**

7552. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons rehabilitated after 1971 Indo-Pak war in Khemkaran sector; and

(b) the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to the information received from

the Punjab Government. 6,623 persons have been rehabilitated in Khemkaran Sector of Patti Sub-division. Relief and

Rehabilitation assistance has been given to these persons in respect of the following items:

(i) ex-gratia assistance for loss of damage to crops	Rs. 73.59 lakhs
(ii) Cash doles	Rs. 43.44 lakhs
(iii) ad-hoc resettlement grant	Rs. 18.27 lakhs
(iv) loss of buildings	Rs. 6.47 lakhs
(v) loss of cattle	Rs. 2.62 lakhs
(vi) fodder grant	Rs. 22.33 lakhs
(vii) blankets grant	Rs. 00.18 lakhs
(viii) utensils grant	Rs. 00.05 lakhs
(ix) ex-gratia grant	Rs. 00.71 lakhs
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>Rs. 173.66 lakhs</b>

#### Admission of Bangladesh into UN

7553. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have supported the admission of Bangladesh into the United Nations; and

(b) the names of countries which have been opposing the admission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH):

(a) and (b). The admission of any State to membership in the United Nations is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. In August, 1972, the Security Council considered the application of Bangla Desh for membership. The resolution tabled by India, Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R. recommending admission was defeated since China, one of the permanent members of the Security Council, voted against it. Guinea, Somalia and Sudan abstained on the resolution. All the other countries in the Security Council supported it. A Statement giving the names of the members of the Security Council in 1972 is placed below.

The question of admission of Bangla Desh was considered in the U.N. General Assembly last year. Two resolutions were adopted including the one calling for admission of Bangladesh to the U.N. Since no vote was taken, it is not possible to say with precision the countries which would have opposed the admission of Bangladesh to the U.N. It is a fact, however, that there was general support for the admission of Bangla Desh, the overwhelming majority of countries at the U.N. having accorded recognition to Bangla Desh by that time (November, 1972).

#### STATEMENT

#### MEMBERS OF SECURITY COUNCIL—1972

1. Argentina.
2. Belgium.
3. China.
4. France.
5. Guinea.
6. India.
7. Italy.
8. Japan.
9. Panama.
10. Somalia.
11. Sudan

12. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

13. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

14. United States of America.

15. Yugoslavia.

### Hindi Kavi Sammelan

7554. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the poets who were invited to participate in the Hindi Kavi Sammelan during the Republic Day Celebrations this year;

(b) the sale proceeds of tickets of the Kavi Sammelan; and

(c) the number and value of tickets issued on this occasion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A statement showing the names of the poets is attached.

(b) Rs. 11,863.

(c) 431 tickets of Rs. 10 each, 840 tickets of Rs. 5 each, 921 tickets of Rs. 3 each and 295 tickets of Rs. 2 each.

### STATEMENT

*1. Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	Patna (Bihar)
2. Dr. Ram Kumar Verma	Pryag (UP)
3. Shri Sohan Lal Deviweri	New Delhi
*4. Shri Bhavani Prasad Mishra	New Delhi
5. Shri Inderjit Singh Tulshi	New Delhi
6. Shri Kuldip	Agra (UP)
7. Shri Gopal Krishan Kaul	Gaziabad (UP)
*8. Shri Bekal Utsahi	Gonda (UP)
9. Shri Som Thakur	Agra (UP)
*10. Shri Paras Bhramar	Bahraech (UP)
11. Shri Ram Nath Awasthi	New Delhi
12. Shri Atma Prakash Shukla	Ata (UP)
13. Shri Satya Parkash Prakhar	New Delhi.
14. Smt. Indumati Kaushik	Delhi
15. Shri Bashir Ahmed Mayukh	Kota (Raj)
16. Shri Santoshanand	New Delhi.
17. Shri Devraj Dinesh	New Delhi.
18. Shri Ramkumar Chaturvedi Chanchal	Javra (M.P.)
19. Shri Uday Partap Singh	Karhal (UP)
20. Shri Ramavatar Chauhan Shashi	Mainpuri (UP)
21. Shri Narendra Mishra	Chittorgarh (Raj)
22. Shri Tara Prakash Joshi	Jiapur (Raj)
23. Shri Gajanan Verma	Calcutta W.B.
24. Shri Govind Vyas	Delhi.

\*Did not participate.

25. Shri Manik Verma	•	•	•	•	Harda (MP)
26. Shri Shail Chaturvedi	•				Agra (U.P.)
27. Shri Madhup Pandey					Nagpur (Mah)
28. Shri Om Prakash Aditya	•	•	•	•	New Delhi.
29. Shri Ramendra Tripathi	•	•	•	•	Lucknow (UP)
30. Shri Hullahad Muradabadi	•	•	•	•	Muradabad (UP)
31. Shri Radheshyam Pargalabh	•	•	•	•	Mathura (UP)
32. Shri Soond Faizabadi.	•	•	•	•	Azamgarh (UP)

हिन्द महासागर में प्रवेश करने के बारे में  
ईरान की विस्तृत योजना

7555. श्री महाबोपक सिंह शाक्य :  
श्री पी० नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 19 दिसम्बर, 1972 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित उक्त समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें ईरान की हिन्द महासागर में प्रवेश के बारे में विस्तृत योजना पर प्रकाश डाला गया है ;

(ख) क्या ईरान के शाह ने 10 वर्षों में सब देशों में नौ सेना शक्ति सुदृढ़ करने के लिये सहायता मांगने की घोषणा की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) इस तरह का एक लेख 20 दिसम्बर, 1972 के हिन्दुस्तान में छपा था ।

(ख) भारत सरकार को ऐसे किसी वक्तव्य की जानकारी नहीं है । शहंशाह ईरान को अखबारों में यह कहते हुये बताया गया है कि "ईरान हिन्द महासागर की शक्ति बनता जा रहा है । 10 वर्षों के अन्दर अन्दर हम ठीक ऐसा देश हो जायेंगे ।"

(ग) सरकार का यह मत सर्वविदित है कि हिन्द महासागर का क्षेत्र शान्ति का क्षेत्र हो, महान देशों की नौसैनिक उपस्थिति से मुक्त हो, और कोई प्रतिद्वन्द्विता तथा तनाव न हो । भारत नितम्बर, 1970 की लुसाका घोषणा का पक्षपर है और उसने 16 दिसम्बर, 1971 के संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के प्रस्ताव संख्या 2832 (XXVI) को अन्य देशों के साथ मिलकर पेश किया था, जिसमें सभी देशों से कहा गया था कि वे हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र को शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाये रखें और उसने 15 दिसम्बर, 1972 के संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा प्रस्ताव संख्या 2992 (XXVII) को भी पेश किया था जिसके अनुसार प्रस्ताव के निहितार्थ का अध्ययन करने के लिये 15 राष्ट्रों की एक तदर्थ समिति नियुक्त की गई है । ईरान ने इन दोनों प्रस्तावों का समर्थन किया था और वह भारत के साथ ही उस तदर्थ समिति का सदस्य भी है ।

#### **Alleged detention of Bangladesh Liberation Fighters in India**

7556. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to editorial observations in Bangladesh daily "Ittefaq" (28th December, 1972) about the alleged detention of a number of Bangladesh liberation fighters in India;

(b) whether such detainees or under-trial prisoners, if any, have been or are

being repatriated to Bangladesh in accordance with international conventions; and

(c) whether he will ensure that the concord between India and Bangladesh is not disturbed or damaged through any negligence in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The majority of such detenus have already been repatriated to Bangladesh. The repatriation of the remaining few is under progress.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Proposal to bring remains of Freedom Fighters who died outside India**

7557. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to bring the remains of the freedom fighters who died outside India;

(b) if so, an account thereof; and

(c) the total number of such freedom fighters who died outside India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to give an exact figure of the freedom fighters who died outside India.

**Import of Fertilizers**

7558. SHRI S. N. MISRA:  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various types of Fertilizers imported by Government of India during each of the years 1970-71,

1971-72 and 1972-73 by tender and negotiations, country-wise;

(b) the price at which the fertilisers were imported during the same period; and

(c) whether the shipments were made in Indian Flag Vessels or Foreign Flag Vessels and the amount of foreign exchange involved in the freight charges paid?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Statement 'A' is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4841/73].

(c) (i) The details of shipments and freight etc., against FOB contracts are given in statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4841/73].

(ii) In the case of C&F contracts ships are arranged by suppliers and freight charges are not paid separately as they are covered by the total C&F price.

(iii) There are certain C&F contracts in which notional freights are shown. In such cases, even though they are C&F contracts freight charges are paid at actuals. Information regarding freight charges paid in such cases is not readily available.

**Request from Mysore State for allotment of Steel**

7559. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the Mysore State has been made to the Centre for the allotment of 15,000 tons of Steel to the State per quarter; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):  
(a) No, Sir. Under the present distribution system, there is no State-wise

allocation. Despatches of steel from the main producers are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee taking into account the end-use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands.

(b) Does not arise.

**Meeting of D.C.A. and A.A.I. held in New Delhi**

7560. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Development Council for Automobiles and Allied Ancillary Industry was held in New Delhi on the 16th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting and the outcome of the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council expressed concern on the acute power cut in various states of the country and particularly recommended that industries like automobile foundry should be given higher quantum of power on a continuous basis.

This subject was taken up by the Ministry of Heavy Industry with the Government of Tamil Nadu who have since offered to increase the power supplies to M/s. Ennore Foundries from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of their average consumption in April, 1973.

The Council also recommended for consideration of the Government for import of diesel generator sets over 250 k.w. The subject of imported generator sets had been under consideration of the Government and recently a notification has been issued permitting diesel generator sets over 300 KVA upto 1500 KVA.

The Development Council welcomed the suggestion for setting up of small

scale industries in the form of Industrial Estates and the industries represented by the Council were asked to encourage such development.

In respect of steel for Automobile Industry, the Council desired that small quantities of steel categories could be considered for direct imports while keeping the bulk of the steel requirements under canalisation. The subject has been taken up by the Ministry of Heavy Industry with the Associations of Automobile and Ancillary Manufacturers to study the nature and the extent of the problem and possible solutions.

The Council also recommended that the Automotive Research Association should set up facilities for research and test centres.

**Central Engineering and Designs Bureau as Consultant in Bharat Aluminium Company**

7561. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Engineering and Designs Bureau has got its first assignment outside the steel industry;

(b) whether the public sector Bharat Aluminium Company has appointed CEDB as its prime Indian consultant for its plant at Korba;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between CEDB and BALCO; and

(d) if so, the terms of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) The Central Engineering and Designs Bureau in the past have undertaken jobs outside steel industry but their appointment as Prime Indian Consultant for the detailed Engineering of the Korba Aluminium Project is the first major assignment in the Aluminium industry.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.



(d) The main terms of the agreement are:

(i) M/s. Central Engineering and Designs Bureau shall act as Prime Indian consultant of Bharat Aluminium Company for the designing of civil, structural, electrical and mechanical works etc. for the Korba Smelter and Fabrication Complex and will coordinate the work with the Soviets. The scope of their services shall include *inter alia*—

- (i) Preparation of detailed Engineering drawings and documentation;
- (ii) Preparation of general layout of the plant,
- (iii) Preparation of technical specifications, drawings, schedules of quantities etc. for inviting tenders;
- (iv) Scrutiny of tenders received;
- (v) Checking the assembly drawings of the equipment supplied by other parties;
- (vi) Maintenance of the Archives;
- (vii) Site supervision; and
- (viii) Preparation of Master Control Network.

**(II) Fees Payable to Central Engineering and Designs Bureau**

Fees payable to Central Engineering & Designs Bureau for services specified in the contract shall be a lump-sum of Rs. 228 lakhs. In addition, for supervision at site, CEDB shall be paid their actual cost plus 20 per cent thereon.

**(III) Performance Guarantee**

M/s. Central Engineering & Designs Bureau shall be responsible for any proved defects, errors and omissions in the technical specifications and designs prepared by them under the agreement. They shall also be responsible for the timely delivery of all detailed engineering designs, drawings and documents etc.

(IV) If the Prime Indian Consultant at any time neglect or refuse or become or are unable to perform any of the duties devolving upon them due to their default or otherwise commit a breach of

any of the provisions or conditions contained in the agreement and which on their part require to be observed and complied with, not arising out of or attributable to any neglect or default on the part of Bharat Aluminium Company, BALCO has the right to terminate the agreement by giving three months' notice in writing to the Prime Indian Consultant and on payment of fees due upto the date of termination of the agreement.

**Data for Analysis of Installed Capacity of Industries under Heavy Industry**

7562. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is collecting data for every Industry under its control to analyse the installed capacity;

(b) if so, what will be the main purpose of collecting this data and to what extent this will help in improving the efficiency of the working of the Industries under Government control; and

(c) if so, when this data will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir. On a review of some data collected by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and Heavy Engineering Corporation and Task Forces appointed by the Planning Commission, it has been proposed to undertake, with the help of the National Industrial Development Corporation, a detailed survey and analysis of the installed and available capacities in respect of heavy engineering industry such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, automobile industry, machine tools, coal, iron-ore and port development.

(b) The main purpose of collecting the data and undertaking the analysis is to identify production gaps and formulate an action-cum-result oriented plan for integrated development of the heavy industrial base in the country to meet the future Five Year Plan projections. This would greatly help in improving the efficiency of the working of industries in

general and those under Government control in particular.

(c) The proposed survey and analysis as at present envisaged are expected to be completed by the end of December, 1973.

#### Manufacture of Transformers by TELK Factory in Kerala

7563. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TELK factory in Kerala has started manufacturing transformers;

(b) whether this factory is in collaboration with Japan;

(c) if so, whether the first transformer manufactured will be delivered to Gujarat State; and

(d) the capacity of this transformer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, with a Japanese Company.

(c) The first transformer was manufactured as far back as in May, 1966 and was delivered to the Kerala State Electricity Board.

(d) The capacity of that transformer was 4000 KVA with a voltage ratio of 66/11KV.

#### Setting up of Tractor Manufacturing Plant in Jodhpur, Rajasthan

7564. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider setting up a tractor manufacturing plant in the public sector at Jodhpur, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said plant will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### पाक युद्ध बन्वियों की समस्याओं पर भारत और बंगला देश के प्रधान मंत्रियों की बातचीत की सम्भावना

7565. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश और भारत के प्रधान मंत्रियों में कोई बातचीत निकट भविष्य में होने वाली है जिसमें पाक युद्धबन्वियों की समस्याओं पर विशेष रूप से विचार विमर्श किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि पाकिस्तान बंगला देश को मान्यता दे देता है तो क्या भारत, बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधियों की कोई संयुक्त बैठक होगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच हाल ही में ढाका और दिल्ली में वार्ताये हुई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 17 अप्रैल, 1973 को एक भारत बंगलादेश संयुक्त घोषणा की गई। घोषणा का पाठ सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) सिद्धान्त रूप से भारत, बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्धित प्रमुख समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये तृपक्षीय विचार विमर्श आवश्यक है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने बंगला देश के प्रभु सम्पन्न तथा समानता के दर्जे को स्वीकार न करके इसे असम्भव बना दिया है।

# Fake Watches with HMT Label sold in Bombay

7566. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake wrist watches bearing the label of H.M.T. are on sale in Bombay city;

(b) if so, whether Government have made an enquiry in this regard; and

(c) the outcome of the enquiry and the steps taken to check this in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c). The Government are aware of reports that fake wrist watches bearing label of HMT are on sale in Bombay city. This is being enquired into.

## प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए स्कूटरों का कोटा

7567. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य को स्कूटरों का कितना कोटा दिया गया है ;

(ख) किस किस राज्य ने गत वर्ष अपने कोटे में से पूरा विवरण न करके कोटा वापस कर दिया है ; और

(ग) क्या अन्डमान द्वीपसमूह का कोटा प्राइवेट व्यापारियों को दिया गया है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिय संख्या एल० टी० 4842/73] ।

(ख) एक भी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

# Anti-Indian propaganda at Islamic Conference

7568. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:  
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report published in the Sunday Tribune of the 25th March, 1973, under the caption "Anti-India Propaganda at Islamic Conference";

(b) if so, the steps taken to counter-act this propaganda; and

(c) the resolutions adopted at the Conference and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen this report.

(b) Our view that we do not wish to keep the Pakistani prisoners of war even a day longer than absolutely necessary has been clearly and repeatedly explained to all foreign Governments, including those participating in the Islamic Conference held in Benghazi (Libya) from March 24—26, 1973.

(c) There was no formal transmittal to us of the Resolutions of the Benghazi Conference. We have, however, seen a copy of the resolution of Pakistani prisoners of war, which is attached. In Government's view, this resolution is one-sided, partisan and not likely to help the situation.

## Zambian pressure for expelling Asians

7569. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated March 26, 1973, under the caption "Zambian pressure for expelling Asians" containing the

information that the British-run "Times of Zambia", a Lusaka daily, has been sowing seeds of Zambian discontent against the Indian community; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the likely effects of this propaganda on the minds of twelve thousand Indian community in Zambia?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The economic reforms of 1968 and 1972 introduced in pursuance of the policy of Zambianisation of certain sectors of the economy have, no doubt, adversely affected non-citizens, including Indian nationals, trading in Zambia.

Government have confidence in the assurance of the Zambian Government that non-citizens, who wish to leave Zambia in consequence of the progressive Zambianisation of the country's economy, will be phased out in an orderly manner and will be permitted to repatriate their savings and assets to start life afresh elsewhere.

Our High Commissioner in Zambia is in contact with the Indian resident community to apprise them of the correct position and to counteract any misleading propaganda.

#### **Fire Incidents in Ordnance Factories of the Country**

**7570. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fire incidents recorded in various Ordnance Factories in the country during the last three years; and the number of cases which were investigated;

(b) the amount of loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any persons have been held responsible for these incidents and whether any action has been taken in these cases?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Conviction of an Indian Officer at Gangtok**

**7571. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held at Gangtok in regard to the conviction of an officer of the Ministry under the Prevention of Corruption Act; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**  
(a) On the basis of certain information received from the Office of our Political Officer in Gangtok, Shri Rai Singh, Second Secretary (Information) in that office was recalled to Delhi in June, 1969 and was prosecuted by the Central Bureau of Investigation under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 and under Indian Penal Code, in the court of Special Judge, Delhi.

(b) Shri Rai Singh was prosecuted on charges of misappropriation of public money amounting to over Rs. 5,000 out of the funds placed at his disposal by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations in connection with the visits of two cultural troupes to Sikkim and Bhutan, in 1968. In its judgment delivered on 22nd March, 1973, the honourable court sentenced Shri Rai Singh to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, in default of payment of fine to undergo further sentence of four months rigorous imprisonment, under Section 5(2) r/w 5(1) (c) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. Under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 in default of payment of fine

to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment. Both the sentences are to run concurrently. The officer is under suspension since August, 1971. It is learnt that he has filed an appeal against the judgment. Pending decision on the appeal, the Government is unable to give its reaction.

#### Seminar on Labour Welfare

7572. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme for giving top priority to welfare of workers as decided in the Seminar held on 23rd March, 1973 on Labour Welfare in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the other matters discussed at the Seminar and decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI C. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). Labour Department, Delhi Administration in co-operation with Delhi School of Social Works, University of Delhi organised a seminar on 23rd and 24th March, 1973 at New Delhi on the subject of Labour Welfare. The broad conclusions of the seminar are under the consideration of the Delhi Administration. They relate to the organisation of Labour Welfare Measures by Tripartite Labour Welfare Boards.

(c) Three papers on

(1) Labour Welfare Concept and Scope.

(2) Organisational pattern of Labour Welfare—A perspective; and

(3) Labour Welfare activities in Delhi.

were discussed in the Seminar.

Before working out the details it was decided to collect information from some of the State Governments regarding the working of such Welfare Boards.

#### Ceiling on Expenditure on Medical Benefits to Workers under E.S.I. Scheme

7573. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the ceiling on expenditure on medical benefits to workers under Employees State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Employees State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has in its meeting held on the 17th March, 1973 decided to raise the ceiling on expenditure on medical care under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, as per details given below:—

#### 1. Restricted Medical care:

From Rs. 56 to Rs. 63 per annum per employee.

#### 2. Expanded medical care:

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 67 per annum per employee.

#### 3. Full medical care:

From Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per annum per employee.

The Corporation has also decided that expenditure on drugs, dressings, and medicines in excess of Rs. 30 but not exceeding Rs. 45 per employee per annum shall be allowed over and above the above ceiling. This expenditure will also be shared between the State Governments and the Corporation in the usual ratio.

The revised ceilings on expenditure are effective from 1st April, 1973.

### **International Norms to determine limits of Territorial Sea**

7574. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any international norm for every sovereign country to determine the limits of its territorial sea;

(b) whether there is not a lurking danger of powerful country prundering the off-shore resources of weaker nations; and

(c) whether Government propose to move U.N.O. or other World Organisation to fix some international norm to avoid conflict in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) At the present time, the outer limits of territorial sea vary from three nautical miles to two hundred nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line along the coast of the State concerned. The International Law Commission in its Report for 1956, while commenting on the international norm for determining the limits of territorial sea, stated as follows:

"The Commission considers that international law does not permit an extension of the territorial sea beyond twelve miles."

This view has not, however, been accepted by a number of countries, which have held the view that every sovereign State is entitled to determine the limits of its own territorial sea.

(b) Powerful countries with advanced Technical know-how are certainly in a better position to exploit off-shore resources of weaker nations.

(c) The question of the outer limits of territorial sea, international regime for the resources of the sea, and other related matters will be considered by a U.N. Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of the Sea which is scheduled to start its first session in New York in November/December, 1973. Preparatory work for this Conference is being done in the U.N. Seabed Committee. The

Government of India is participating in this Committee and will also participate in the Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of the Sea.

### **Racial Discrimination and Exploitation of Africans and Indians in South Africa**

7575. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coloured people (Africans and Indians) employed in British and other Western industrial and shipping companies are paid lesser wages than those paid to the white people for the same job;

(b) whether this sort of exploitation of Africans and Indians in South Africa had earlier been exposed by successful strikes in Natal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to end this sort of racial discrimination and exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to Press reports about payment of wages to coloured employees of certain British and other firms in South Africa well below the subsistence level.

(b) Government had seen press reports about stoppages of work and strikes demanding higher wages in several cities of South Africa.

(c) We have always condemned racial discrimination and exploitation in any form and in any part of the world; and have given our full support to all those struggling for the elimination of such evils.

### **Workers' Education Scheme**

7576. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:  
DR. LAXMINARAIAN PAN-  
DEYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Workers' Education Scheme till the end of 1972

and its impact on workers' population in the country; and

(b) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of the Review Committee constituted in 1964 by the Central Board for Workers Education?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) Since the inception of the scheme in 1958 and upto the end of 1972, 26,937 worker-teachers and 13,23,033 workers have been trained under the Scheme. The trained workers generally show a better awareness of their role in trade union organisation and their rights and responsibilities as workers as well as citizens.

(b) The draft report of the Review Committee, along with other material collected by the Committee, was forwarded to the National Commission on Labour who examined the scheme and made recommendation in respect of it in their Report.

#### **Augmentation of Pak-Naval Force with help of China, U.S.A. and France**

**7577. DR. H. P. SHARMA:**  
**SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported Pakistani efforts at augmentation of Pak Naval force with the help of China, U.S.A. and France; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to augment Indian Naval force so as to be in a position to match the increasing strength of Pak-Navy?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the press reports in this regard.

(b) Necessary steps continue to be taken to maintain the effectiveness of the Indian Navy.

#### **Italian Government's protect against take-over of Aluminium Factory in Tamil Nadu**

**7578. DR. H. P. SHARMA:**  
**SHRI SEZHIYAN:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italian Government has protested against the proposed take-over of an Aluminium factory in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, what is Italian Government's precise stand in the matter; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to (c). While drawing attention of the Government of India to the announcement made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the 26th February, 1973, regarding taking over of the management, pending nationalisation of the Madras Aluminium Company Limited, the Italian Government have expressed concern about the proposal and desired to know whether there had been a change of policy regarding foreign investment in India. Montecatini Edison, an Italian firm who are the foreign technical collaborators of the Madras Aluminium Company Ltd., hold about 27 per cent equity shares in the Madras Aluminium Company. Further, Mediobanca, an Italian Financial Institution, has given foreign currency loans to the Company. Therefore, the Italian Government is concerned about the proposal of the Tamil Nadu Government to take over the management of the Company pending nationalisation.

The proposal of the Tamil Nadu Government is currently under examination by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government. The Italian Government will be apprised of the position after a decision is arrived at on the subject.

**Progress made in setting up joint sector  
Scooter Factory at Lucknow**

7579. DR. H. P. SHARMA:  
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 420 on the 22nd February, 1973 regarding Scooter Plant in Lucknow in Public Sector and state the time by which it is likely to enter production and attain optimum capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The production in the Joint Sector Plant at Lucknow is expected to commence by August, 1974 and the optimum capacity of 1,00,000 Nos. is expected to be attained by 1977.

**Social Security Benefits to workers of  
Beas Project, Talwara, Punjab**

7580. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of workers employed on the Beas Project, Talwara, Punjab, are deprived of the statutory benefits of gratuity, bonus and provident funds;

(b) if so, the number of such workers; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to ensure that workers of a Central Project get their statutory benefits of social security?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Strike in J. K. and other Jute Mills in  
Kanpur**

7581. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a prolonged strike of workers of the J. K. and other Jute Mills of Kanpur has been going on since the 1st February, 1973;

(b) whether their main demand is for parity with West Bengal Jute Mill workers in respect of minimum wages, Dearness Allowance and piece rates;

(c) whether the Uttar Pradesh State authorities have failed to resolve the dispute and settle the strike; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Centre to help the workers to achieve industry-wise uniformity and standardisation wages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The strike in the J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur has been going on since 29th January, 1973.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The U.P. Government, which is the 'appropriate Government' in respect of this dispute, is fully seized of the matter.

**Proposal move to raise Panama Canal  
Issue in U.N. General Assembly**

7582. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen Press reports that Panama again propose to bring the canal issue before the U.N. General Assembly after the U.S.A., used its veto on a resolution before the U.N. Security Council over the Panama Canal Zone; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). On the 21st March, 1973, after the U.S. veto on the Resolution on the Panama Canal Zone and at the end of his concluding statement before the Security Council, the Foreign Minister of Panama stated as follows:—

"My Government wishes to announce that in due course we will include the question of the Canal Zone in the agenda of the Security Council. In due course, as well, we shall include the question of the Canal Zone in the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

The Foreign Minister gave no clear idea as to when Panama proposed to raise this question. Uptil now, there has not been any further indication at the U.N. on this subject.

(b) The reaction of the Government will be determined at the appropriate time.

### राजस्थान के सैनिक स्कूल

7583. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में सैनिक स्कूल कहीं कहीं हैं और वहाँ कितने-कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं तथा स्कूलों पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या वहाँ विद्यार्थियों का दाखला निर्धारित मानदंड के आधार पर किया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो यह मानदंड क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) चित्तौड़गढ़, राजस्थान में केवल एक सैनिक स्कूल है जिसमें 31-3-73 को 484 छात्र थे। 1972-73 के दौरान वार्षिक खर्च लगभग नौ लाख तेरसठ हजार रुपये हैं।

(ख) स्कूल में प्रवेश सैनिक स्कूल प्रवेश परीक्षा में हर वर्ष सफल लड़कों के मैरिट के

अनुसार किया जाता है। तथापि, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के मामले में सभी सफल हुये लड़कों को दाखिल किया जाता है।

### प्रतिरिक्त सामान का मूल्य तथा उसकी मात्रा

7584. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1971 को कितना प्रतिरिक्त सामान कितने मूल्य का और क्या-क्या पड़ा था ;

(ख) क्या इस सामान को बेच दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ग) इस सामान को बेच देने के क्या कारण थे और क्या अविव्य में इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी ?

### पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) 1-4-71 को बकाया प्रतिरिक्त सामान का अंकित मूल्य 25.56 करोड़ रुपये था, विभिन्न वर्गों में जिसका व्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

सामान का वर्ग	अंकित मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
एम०टी० फालतू पुर्जे	12.93
वहान	6.28
अन्य	6.35

(ख) 25.49 करोड़ रुपये के अंकित मूल्य का बकाया सामान बेचा जा चुका है। परन्तु इस सामान का कुल विक्रय मूल्य बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इस सामान को

अन्य अतिरिक्त सामन के साथ बेचा गया था, जो बाद में निपटान के लिए प्राप्त हुआ था;

(ग) इस सामान को बेच दिया गया था क्योंकि मांग-कर्ता विभाग को इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

### बेरोजगार कृषि स्नातक

7585. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे कितने कृषि स्नातक बेरोजगार हैं जिन्होंने नौकरी के लिये अपना नाम दर्ज करा रखा है तथा वे लोग कितने समय से बेरोजगार हैं और इनमें से गत तीन वर्षों के अन्दर कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी ) : 1970-72 अवधि के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा नियुक्ति कराए गए और चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी वाले कृषि स्नातकों की संख्या

वर्ष	चालू रजिस्टर* वर्ष के अन्त	वर्ष के दौरान नियुक्त**
1970	7,153	738
1971	8,007	1,283
1972	9,903	1,309

\* (1) व्यावसायिक वर्गों के अनुसार बेरोजगारी की अविध सम्बन्धी जानकारी एकत्र नहीं की जा रही है

(2) रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी व्यक्ति अनिवार्यतः बेरोजगार नहीं है।

\*\* किसी वर्ष विशेष के दौरान की गई नियुक्तियाँ अनिवार्यतः उस वर्ष के दौरान हुए पंजीकृत उम्मीदवारों में से नहीं की जाती।

### शिविरों में बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधा की व्यवस्था

7586. श्री फन्व बलचर्मा : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध के दौरान भारत आये विस्थापितों के शिविरों में चिकित्सा सुविधा की क्या व्यवस्था है; इन शिविरों में अलग-अलग कितने अस्पताल तथा कितने औषधालय खोले गये ;

(ख) प्रत्येक शिविर में कितने मूल्य की औषधियाँ सप्लाई की गई; और

(ग) 1 मार्च, 1973 तक कितने विस्थापितों की मृत्यु हुई ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री ( श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी ) : (क) राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित शिविरों में बंगला देश से आए शरणार्थियों के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई थी। बंगला देश से आए शरणार्थियों के प्रयोग के लिए विभिन्न अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों को जारी करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के मेडीकल स्टोर डिपुओं में दवाइयों का पर्याप्त स्टॉक रखा गया था। इन शिविरों में हैजा, चेचक तथा फिथेरिया जैसे संक्रामक रोगों की रोकथाम के लिए टीके लगाने के विस्तृत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोकथाम के तत्काल उपायों के लिए भी पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई थी। 30-11-1971 को शरणार्थियों के लिए निम्नलिखित विशेष अस्पताल तथा औषधालय खोले गए थे :—

(i) कार्य कर रही चिकित्सा यूनिटें (शिविरों में) 700

(ii) कार्य कर रहे सप्रेमण अस्पताल (वर्तमान) तथा  
नए) 50

(ख) स्पलाई की गई दवाइयों के मूल्य का शिवर-वार विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी बंगला देश से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की चिकित्सा देखरेख के लिए चिकित्सा स्टोर संगठन के माध्यम से खरीदो गई दवाइयों तथा साज-सामान की कुल लागत 2.40 करोड़ रुपए बनती है । इसके अलावा शरणार्थियों के प्रयोग के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा मित्र देशों के दिव पांश्विक माध्यम से भी 1.60 करोड़ रुपये लागत की दवाइयां तथा साज-सामान प्राप्त हुए हैं

(ग) उन शरणार्थियों के विवरण, जो 1 मार्च, 1973 तक विभिन्न बॉमार्शियों से मर हैं, उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । फिर भी 30-11-1971 तक हैजा, चेचक तथा डिफ्थेरिया जैसे पहचाने जाने वाले रोगों में ग्रस्त तथा उनसे मरने वालों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है ।

रोग ग्रस्त	51,176
देहांत	6,349

#### Provision for Out-of-Turn Allotment of Scooters to Government Employees

7587. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for out-of-turn allotment of scooters and cars to Government employees from Government quota;

(b) if so, the number of such allotment made during the year 1972, category-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI LIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are no provisions with regard to operation of reserved quotas.

(b) The number of such allotments made in 1972 is as under:—

#### Cars

Fiat (Premier President) 43 Ambassador Nil

#### Scooters

Bajaj 59 Lambretta 5

(c) The principal reasons for out-of-turn allotment are exigencies of public duties and unavailability of the vehicles due to cost of repairs.

#### Industrial Training Institutes imparting training upto Craftsman level

7588. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial Training Institutions for imparting training upto the craftsman level in the country as on 31st December, 1972, State-wise; and

(b) the number of seats in each Centre, trade-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) A statement containing the required information is attached.

(b) There are 357 Industrial Training Institutes with seating capacity of 1,43,215 in 32 Engineering trades and 12,424 seats in 22 non-engineering trades. The detailed requisite information is under compilation and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

#### Statement

Statement showing the number of Industrial Training Institutes as on 31-12-1972 state-wise.

1. Andhra Pradesh	21
2. Assam	8.
3. Bihar	29
4. Gujarat	18
5. Haryana	17

6. Himachal Pradesh .	7
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	7
8. Kerala	10
9. Madhya Pradesh	23
10. Maharashtra .	32
11. Manipur	1
12. Meghalaya	1
13. Mysore .	14
14. Nagaland	1
15. Orissa	10
16. Punjab .	29
17. Rajasthan	15
18. Tamilnadu	32
19. Tripura	2
20. Uttar Pradesh.	50
21. West Bengal .	17
22. Arunachal Pradesh .	1
23. Chandigarh	2
24. Delhi	7
25. Goa	1
26. Mizoram	1
27. Pondicherry .	1

All India Total

357

**Tour by Ex-Deputy Chief Administrator,  
Dandakaranya Project from Koraput to  
Kondagaon**

7589. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in July, 1967 the former Deputy Chief Administrator of Dandakaranya Project went in Staff Car from Koraput to Kondagaon and stayed there for a week on official tour and took Travelling Allowance;

(b) if so, whether this matter was enquired into and amount recovered from the officer; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Request from Gujarat Government for supply of road rollers**

7590. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government had approached the Director General, Road Development for the supply of road rollers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Two indents were received by the DGS&D from the Government of Gujarat for 57 Road Rollers for supply during 1972-73; and for 100 Road Rollers for supply during 1973-74.

(b) In view of the very heavy demands vis-a-vis limited production of Road Rollers in the country, 33 Road Rollers were allotted to the Gujarat Government for supply during 1972-73. As regards the supply during 1973-74, production has been stepped up, and allocation is being made in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping & Transport.

**कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात्  
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार सरकार को  
बी गई रायल्टी**

7591. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या  
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बाने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सरकार को राष्ट्रीयकृत  
खानों से प्रति माह कितनी रायल्टी मिलती  
है; और

(ख) कोकिंग और नानकोकिंग खानों  
के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अब तक केन्द्र ने  
बिहार सरकार को कितनी रायल्टी भ्रदा  
की है एवं कितनी रायल्टी देना शेष है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री  
(श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख)  
जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और  
यथासमय समाप्त पर रख दी जाएगी

**Raising of Utkal Bahini Regiment from Orissa**

7592. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to raise an Army Regiment from Orissa in name of Utkal Bahini; and

(b) if so, the scheduled time therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Manganese Ore (India) Limited running at loss**

7593. SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manganese Ore (India), Limited, is running at a loss;

(b) if so, the amount of total loss incurred during the last three years;

(c) whether the company got Rs. 1.5 crores overdraft from the Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the reasons for unprofitability of the company is due to imbalances between production cost and selling prices of the ore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The company has taken overdraft to the extent of Rs. 1.27 crores

from its bankers to meet its working capital requirements upto August, 1972.

(e) Does not arise.

**Normalisation of relations with China**

7594. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
PROF. MADHU DANDA-  
VATE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he said in a public statement in Punjab during the end of March last that India expects quick normalisation of relations between India and China; and

(b) the facts relating to the expression of optimism regarding the probability of improvement of relations between India and China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. What Foreign Minister stated was that India's relations with China would normalise sooner or later, but that things cannot go further unless there is some response from the other side.

**Panels of outside experts to assist policy Planning Committee**

7595. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed panels of outside experts to assist the Policy Planning Committee of the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(b) if so, an account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Not yet.

**Production of Minerals during 1971-72 and 1972-73**

7596. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:  
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of minerals in the country during the period 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) whether the production of minerals in the country has declined during the above period in comparison to that of 1970; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the position in regard to the production of minerals in 1972; and

(d) what was the position in regard to the production of chromite, coal, mica during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). A statement showing the mineral production during 1970, 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. These figures are compiled by Indian Bureau of Mines calendar year wise. Out of the 19 important minerals, production of 12 has recorded an increase in the year 1971 as compared to 1970, except that of Apatite, Chromite Coal, Manganosite, Kyanite, Mica and Zinc concentrate and the reason for their decline is given in statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4843/73]. During 1972 the production of minerals recorded an increase, except in the case of Apatite, Gold, Gypsum, Magnesite, Manganese Ore, Mica, Phosphorite and Steatite and the reason for their decline is given in Statement-II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4843/73]. The overall value of the total production has shown an increasing trend since 1970.

*Statement*

*Mineral Production in India —1970-72*

S. No.	Mineral	Unit	1970	1971	Total (Estimated) for 1972*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Apatite	Tonnes	15,997	11,307	10,547
2.	Bauxite	'000 tonnes	374	1,517	1653
3.	Chromite	"	274	273	282
4.	Coal	Million Tonnes	73.70	71.50	74.38
5.	Copper Ore	'000' tonnes	518	666	787
6.	Dolomite	"	1,148	1,320	1,340
7.	Gold	Kilograms	3,241	3,656	3,324
8.	Gypsum	'000' Tonnes	926	1,088	1,080
9.	Iron Ore	Million Tonnes	31.37	34.26	34.53
10.	Kyanite	'000' Tonnes	121	63	68
11.	Lead Concentrates	Tonnes	3,880	4,262	4,616
12.	Lime Stone	Million tonnes	23.84	25.07	25.36

\*The estimates for 1972 are based on actual data for 11 months on prorata basis excepting coal and petroleum (crude) for which estimates are based on 10 and 9 months respectively.

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Magnesite . . .	'000' tonnes	354	296	293
14.	Manganese Ore . .	„	1,702	1,841	1,610
15.	Mica Crude . . .	„	16.6	14.9	13.8
16.	Petroleum (crude) .	Million tonnes	6.81	7.19	7.59
17.	Phosphorite . . .	'000' tonnes	156	232	218
18.	Steatite . . . .	„	159	176	167
19.	Zinc Concentrates .	Tonnes	15,888	15,858	16,954
20.	Other minerals (value)	Rs. Million	549	607	603
21.	Total value . . .	„	4,863	4,949	5,069
(Excluding atomic minerals & common salt).					

#### Abolition of Cycle-Rikshaws

7597. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to ban plying of Cycle-rikshaws in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which this practice is likely to be abolished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The Labour Minister's Conference in 1955 having recommended gradual abolition of rickshaw pulling, the Government of India had advised the State Governments accordingly and had suggested model regulations also. The matter was under correspondence with State Governments. Subsequently, the Government of India was advised that the restrictions contemplated may raise legal issues about constitutionality. It was then left to the State Governments to decide the question of constitutionality of

undertaking necessary legislation in the matter in consultation with their legal Departments.

The Central Council of Local Self Government at its 13th meeting held on 3rd and 4th November, 1970 considered the question of elimination of this practice as early as possible. The following steps were suggested for immediate action:—

- (1) The local bodies may be asked not to issue new licenses as far as possible.
- (2) The practice of absentee ownership should be discouraged and the rickshaw pullers assisted to become the owners of the vehicles themselves or through the Co-operatives.
- (3) Where it is possible, hand-pulled and cycle rickshaw should be replaced by auto-rickshaw.
- (4) A detailed scheme should be prepared to eliminate the rickshaw pulling in the towns in State.

State Governments|Administrations are taking various steps to implement the above suggestions.

### **Recommendation of Working Group on Financial Problems of Coal Industry**

7598. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision on the recommendations made by the Working Group on financial problems of the Coal Industry;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by when the decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The Working Group of Finance for the Coal Industry submitted its report to the Reserve Bank incorporating various suggestions pertaining to the immediate financial problems of the coal industry and also in connection with the need for review of the existing financial arrangements for banking credit for financing the industry, especially in the eastern region. The Reserve Bank considered the suggestions and issued two circulars to all scheduled commercial banks on the working capital requirements of the coal industry in December, 1972.

The other recommendations made by the Working Group, like the need for setting up of a financial institution exclusively to cater to the requirements of the coal industry are under consideration of the Reserve Bank.

### **Shifting of Offices by Companies from West Bengal**

7599. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in *Hindustan Standard* dated the 12th March, 1973 captioned "Five companies transfer offices from West Bengal";

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the reasons for these companies to shift their offices from Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Government have seen the press report in question.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

### **Exchange of P.O.W's. with Pakistan**

7600. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding exchange of Prisoners of War with Pakistan;

(b) whether this is being done in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The initiative taken by the Governments of India and Bangladesh in this regard is incorporated in the Joint Declaration issued on 17th April, 1973. The text of the Joint Declaration has already been laid on the Table of the House.

### **Base Price of Tractors**

7601. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the base price of the complete tractor computed at which the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., got the SKD packs of Zetor-2011/2511 tractors through the Project Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., mentioning the number and date on which the last lot of 1500 packs was received by them;

(b) the base price of the complete tractor computed at which the H.M.T. has allowed C.K.D. packs for 6000 Zetor-2011/



2511 tractors by the Director General of Technical Development and the date thereof; and

(c) the exact escalation in prices allowed by DGTD, the reasons therefor and the amount by which the tractor may be costlier to the farmer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Rs 10,567 C. & F. The last lot of 1500 packs was received in three different shipments of 500 each on 27th September, 1971, 24th October, 1971 and 16th November, 1971.

(b) Rs. 12,980 CIF; March, 1972.

(c) No escalation has been allowed by the DGTD. The base price of the complete tractor was increased by the Czechoslovakian supplier due to general rise in prices in that country. While the packs allowed by the PEC were imported in SKD condition with practically no deletions, the packs allowed by the DGTD were partly with 32.5 per cent deleting and partly with 45 per cent deletions. The deleted components have to be procured indigenously and the cost of such procurement will be different from the cost of the components if imported. These factors account for the difference in the prices of the two sets of tractors. The ex-factory price to the farmer (exclusive of excise duty and sales tax) of the tractor assembled from the SKD pack comes to Rs. 18,986 as against the ex-factory price of Rs. 19,636 for the tractor assembled from a pack with 32.5 per cent deletions.

#### Manufacture of DT. 14B/T25 Tractors by Private Co.

7602. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of manufacture of DT. 14B/T.25 tractors by a private company was cleared in September, 1968; and

(b) the year-wise progress made by this party from September, 1968 onwards indicating the value of capital goods imported and installed each year, the phases of the manufacturing programme covered by this unit and the cost of additions/alterations made to the building from 1969 year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SHIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The scheme was approved in principle in October 1968 when the industry was exempt from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. However, action to implement the scheme was initiated only after the issue of an industrial licence in February, 1971.

(b) The company has reported the following progress uptodate:—

- (i) Capital to the extent of 'about Rs. 25 lakhs has been issued and paid up.
- (ii) Land has been acquired at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs.
- (iii) Factory buildings covering an area of about 49,000 sq. ft. have been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 8.30 lakhs. Additional buildings covering about 43,000 sq. ft. are under construction and are expected to be completed by the end of May, 1973.
- (iv) 8.1 MW of electric power has been sanctioned and a 50 KW connection obtained. An 11 KW line is expected to be laid by the end of June, 1973.
- (v) A Detailed Project Report has been prepared by the collaborators. Design documentation has been received from them. A team of Russian technicians is presently in India for the adaptation of these drawings to Indian standards and requirements.

(vi) The value of capital goods purchased and installed and the cost of additions and alterations made

to buildings year-wise are as under:—

	Year ended 9/71 to 9/72 (Rs. in lakhs)		10/72 to 3/73 (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) CG ordered/Purchased Indigenous	2.36	12.86	0.05	15.27
Imported	Nil	12.06	16.79	28.85
(2) CG installed	1.4	0.26	0.05	1.75
(3) Cost of additions & alterations to buildings	7.50	0.01	2.89	10.40

So far the Unit has assembled tractors with 20 per cent deletions. According to the approved manufacturing programme they have to start the first phase with at least 50 per cent deletions. The company has reported that they will take another year to achieve a deletion of about 45 per cent.

in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4844/73].

(c) The required information is given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4844/73].

#### Packs to Tractor Manufacturers

7603. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to lay:

(a) a statement showing year-wise from 1968 onwards the number of packs and the cost per pack, to tractor manufacturers in the country;

(b) a statement showing how these prices compare with the projections placed before the Tariff Commission by tractor manufacturers and Government respectively; and

(c) a statement showing yearly the value of spare parts for which import licences were issued to each of the tractor manufacturers on the recommendations of the DGTD?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The required details are given

#### Shortage of Commercial Vehicles

7604. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of commercial vehicles in the country; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The shortage relates mainly to vehicles of two popular makes for which customers have to wait for about 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 years.

(b) Government have approved the schemes of the manufacturers of these two makes for expanding their production capacity. A third unit has also been permitted to expand. Government have also approved four new schemes envisaging a total capacity of 54,000 vehicles per annum.

**Egyptian Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan and Bangladesh**

7605. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA  
GOWDA:  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Egypt-Pakistan Communique has been issued for solution of pending problems between India and Pakistan including POWs question after the Egyptian Foreign Minister's tour to Pakistan recently;

(b) whether the Foreign Minister of Egypt has paid visit to Bangladesh also; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) An Egypt-Pakistan Joint Communique was issued on the conclusion of the visit of the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Pakistan from March 16 to 18, 1973. It said, *inter alia*, "The two sides expressed their hope that the countries of the Sub-Continent would live together in peace and in mutual friendship and harmony for the benefit and welfare of all the people of the Sub-Continent and that all the outstanding problems and questions including that of the prisoners of war will be satisfactorily and soon resolved."

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As far as the above quotation from the Egypt-Pakistan Joint Communique is concerned, India has often expressed the same hope, that the countries of the sub-continent would live together in peace and friendship and that all outstanding problems among them would be resolved satisfactorily and soon.

As for the visit of the Foreign Minister of Egypt to Bangladesh, this is primarily a matter of bilateral relations between those two countries.

**Implementation of Provident Fund and Family Pension Act by Contractors in TISCO, TELCO AND JEMCO**

7606. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors of TISCO, TELCO and JEMCO covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, independently;

(b) the names, date of independent coverages, number of employees and subscribers; and

(c) whether all these establishments are paying Family Pension contribution in respect of new members with effect from the 1st March, 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**System of Payment of Gratuity by Firms to their Staff**

7607. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present system and principle of payment of gratuity by firms to their staff;

(b) whether Government are considering to enact necessary legislation whereby all firms and companies will provide funds on account of gratuity and remit these to Government treasury in the same manner as provident fund deposits; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 which came into force on 16th September, 1972 regulates payment of gratuity to the employees covered thereunder. However, an employee has the

right to receive better terms of gratuity under any award or agreement or contract with the employer.

(b) and (c). The question of setting up a Statutory Gratuity Fund is under Government's examination.

#### **Agreements with Bangladesh from July to December, 1972**

7608. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the texts of various agreements reached between the Governments of India and Bangladesh during the period from July to December, 1972; and

(b) the extent to which various agreements and treaties between the two countries have been implemented in practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The texts of the following agreements entered into between India and Bangladesh during the period July to December, 1972, are placed in the Parliament Library:—

- (i) Agreement regarding travel arrangements between India and Bangladesh of 3rd August, 1972.
- (ii) Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade of 1st November, 1972.
- (iii) Statute of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission of 24th November, 1972.
- (iv) Cultural Cooperation Agreement of December 30, 1972.

(b) These agreements are being satisfactorily implemented.

#### **Letters of Intent Issued to Unemployed Engineers for manufacture of Cars**

7609. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4179 on the 22nd March, 1973, regarding Production

of cars by unemployed Engineers and state:

(a) the names and particulars of unemployed young engineers who have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of cars during the period 1968 to 1972, on the basis of the criteria laid down by Government; and

(b) when exactly the car designed and fabricated by Shri Sanjay Gandhi is expected to be put to test?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Eleven parties have been granted letters of intent for manufacture of cars during the period 1968 to 1972 on the basis of the criteria laid down by Government. As far as Government are aware, the undermentioned persons who are the sponsors of three of the schemes are either engineers or have an engineering background:—

1. Shri P. Shivananda Rao of M/s. Allied Engineering Corporation, Salem.
2. Shri M. Madan Mohan Rao of M/s. Mohan Motor Co., Madras.
3. Shri Sanjay Gandhi of M/s. Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon.

(b) The letter of intent granted to M/s. Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon is valid upto 31st December, 1973. It is expected that their prototype car will be tested by the Vehicles Research & Development Establishment, Ahmedabad within this period.

#### **Repatriation of Non-Citizens from Uganda and their Rehabilitation**

7610. SHRI VEKARIA:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places where non-citizen from Uganda repatriated to India have been rehabilitated; and

(b) their number at each place?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The rehabilitation of Non-Citizen, Uganda repatriates is still under consideration. The number of such persons who have reached the different States is not available.

#### Proposal to take over Hindalco

7611. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to take over Hindalco; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Retrenchment of Working Class People

7612. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working class people retrenched all over the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of fresh employment opportunities created all over the country during the last three years; and

(c) the names of those States where retrenchment was on a large scale during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Study and Survey of coal-bearing area in North Bengal

7614. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large belt of coal-bearing area in North Bengal beginning from Bagrakote in Darjeeling District in the form of powdered coal which may be suitably utilised for fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study and propose to utilise that coal for manufacture of coal-based fertilizers; and

(c) if not, whether a proper study and survey will be conducted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Low volatile bituminous to anthracitic coal with an inferred reserve of 15 million tonnes has been reported from Bagrakote and other areas in Darjeeling District of North Bengal.

(b) Government has not made any study for utilising coals of Bagrakote area in Darjeeling district for making coal based fertilizer. So far, Government has approved only three schemes of coal based fertilizer plants at Talcher (Orissa), Korba (M.P.) and Ramagundam (A.P.). Construction of these plants are going ahead. The future of further coal based fertilizer plant is dependent on the success of these three plants. Moreover, the demands of fertilizer in North Bengal is already covered by Fertilizer Plant at Barauni (North Bihar) under construction, as also by expansion of Namrup Fertilizer Plant in Assam. Apart from these, two other fertilizer plants are under construction in West Bengal e.g. Durgapur and Haldia.

(c) Government have no proposal to make study of Bagrakote coal for coal based fertilizer manufacture.

**West Bengal Government's demand for Steel Quota for Matighara Dairy Project, Darjeeling**

7615. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has been demanding for long to release adequate steel quota to complete the work of multipurpose Matighara Dairy Project in the hill district of Darjeeling, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the quantum of the steel demanded for the said project and the time since when the State Government has been demanding for immediate release of such quantity; and

(c) the reason for the delay in supplying steel and how soon the steel quota will be fulfilled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) to (c). A letter was received from the Chief Engineer, Construction Board Directorate, West Bengal on March 15, 1973, asking for 350 tonnes of steel. The size-wise break-up of this requirement was not given nor other necessary details. These details have been asked for, and the possibilities of making this supply early are being explored.

**Study of working conditions of Tea Garden Labourers in the Country**

7616. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding conditions of Tea Garden Labourers in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the particulars of such study with number of labourers working per acre of tea plantation, region-wise;

(c) whether Darjeeling Tea Garden labourers are worst paid; if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to improve the condition of tea garden labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b) The Labour Bureau had conducted a survey of labour conditions in tea plantations and tea factories in India during 1961-62. Information in respect of estimated number of workers employed and estimated average daily earnings of workers as revealed by the survey in tea plantations region-wise is given below:

Sl. No.	Region	*Estimated number of workers employed (September 1961)	Estimated average daily earning (Rs.)	
			All† workers	All production workers
1.	Assam and Tripura . . . . .	5,73,209	2.29	2.23
2.	West Bengal . . . . .	2,29,411	2.14	2.06
3.	Southern India . . . . .	1,58,746	1.86	1.80
4.	Residual . . . . .	4,494	1.44	1.38
	All India . . . . .	9,65,860	2.18	2.11

\*Relate to workers covered as well as not covered under the Plantations Labour Act, 1971

†Covered under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

Information on labourers working per acre of tea plantation region-wise was not collected in the above survey.

(c) No such information is available. Minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are fixed by the State Governments.

(d) Welfare and conditions of work of workers in tea plantations are regulated by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the rules framed thereunder by the State Governments. The Act is administered by the State Governments.

**Master Plan for Rehabilitation of Displaced persons in West Bengal**

7617. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted a Master Plan for rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal within five years;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Master Plan and the expenditure involved;

(c) whether Government have finally accepted the scheme and sanctioned the amount involved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the schemes included in the Master Plan together with their financial implication is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Most of the schemes included in the Master Plan fall within the purview of the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal. The proposals are still under consideration.

*Statement*

*Statement showing schemes including in the Master Plan together with their financial implication.*

Items	Requirement of funds (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Economic holdings	1065
2. Subsidiary sources of income	50
3. Irrigation	250
4. Seeds and manures	50
5. Homestead plots	1014
6. Development of colonies	2393
7. House Building loans	1004
8. Small trade loans	450
9. Acquisition of lands in colonies	200
10. Economic rehabilitation of rural refugees	1163
11. Medical facilities	269
12. Technical and Vocational Training for Displaced Persons	116
13. Industrial Estates	1023
14. Setting up industries in Public and Private Sectors for employment of displaced persons	1955
15. Rural Industries	2000
16. Homes and Infirmarys	1079
17. Production Centres	2
18. Administrative expenses for five years	366
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>14449</b>

OR Say Rs. 144 crores.

### Regional Offices of Labour Bureau

7618. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a definite plan to strengthen the regional offices of the Labour Bureau in the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the number of Regional Offices, their strength, places and location and nature of work performed by the staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there are four Regional Offices located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur. Each Regional Office consists of (inclusive of the strength of three Sub-Regional Offices) one Assistant Director, two Investigators Grade I and one Computer. The nature of work performed by them is as follows:—

- (i) ensuring timely receipt of price returns and replies to clarifications sought by the Labour Bureau;
- (ii) ensuring smooth and continuous collection of price data;
- (iii) imparting intensive training to the price collectors in the techniques of price collection;
- (iv) regular periodical personal visits to the markets for spot checking of prices;
- (v) scrutiny of weekly/monthly price returns furnished by the price collectors;
- (vi) keeping a close watch over general market behaviour and suggesting proper re-orientation of price collection work, as and when necessary e.g., change in price collection outlets, change in unit of transaction, substitution of items etc.

In addition to above regular work, the Regional Officers are also utilised for under taking jobs of over-riding priority which are entrusted to the Labour Bureau.

### Survey and Studies conducted by Labour Bureau during Third and Fourth Plan periods

7619. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surveys and studies conducted by the Labour Bureau during Third and Fourth Plan periods;

(b) the particulars pertaining to survey, study-wise, the start of study and survey, the date of completion, the time taken for tabulation and report writing and final publication; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to cut down delay in conduct of studies and final publication of reports and to improve the operational efficiency of the technical staff to ensure better quality of research work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) 109.

(b) The details are given in the statements (I and II) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4845/73].

(c) The Director Labour Bureau makes all efforts for the conduct of the studies and finalisation of their reports in time. However, the Labour Bureau have taken the following specific steps to make improvements in these matters:

- (i) Installation of Machine Tabulation Unit for replacement of the Manual Tabulation by Machine Tabulation;
- (ii) Installation of Rota Print Unit to bring out Summary results and other important publications quickly;
- (iii) Securing help of private presses in important cases;



- (iv) Opening of four Regional Offices and three Sub-Regional Offices of the Bureau for exercising proper supervision in collection and compilation of statistics;
- (v) Setting up of a Review Committee for Labour Statistics to review all matters relating to Labour Statistics;
- (vi) Recruitment of suitable field staff and giving them proper training.

#### Confirmation of Technical Hands in Labour Bureau

7620. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of technical hands in Labour Bureau continue to be temporary even after putting in 5—10 years of service;

(b) if so, the number of technical hands who continue to be temporary even after putting in 3, 5, 10 and 15 years of service; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to grant these persons a permanent status staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b) As on 31st March, 1973, out of a total number of 392 technical (non-Ministerial) persons, only the following were temporary:

With 3 years' service ..... 34

With 5 years' service ..... 10

With 10 years' service ..... Nil

With 15 years' service ..... Nil

(c) Action has already been initiated by the Director, Labour Bureau, with regard to grant of permanent status to the eligible persons according to the available number of permanent vacancies.

#### Bilateral Talks with North Korean Representatives

7621. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and North Korean representatives had bilateral talks in the last week of March in New Delhi;

(b) whether any agreement was reached on the issue of reunification; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The DPRK side informed the Indian side of the recent developments regarding reunification of Korea. The Indian side welcomed the decision of DPRK and ROK to achieve reunification peacefully and through direct bilateral negotiations without any outside interference.

#### Crisis in Stainless Steel Industry

7622. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether stainless steel industry in the country is facing a crisis to meet the rising demand of stainless steel utensils in the country and the output of the same declining rapidly;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether as a result of non-availability of raw material for the factory, the prices of the utensils are rising high day by day; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide necessary assistance to the industry to put a check on rising of prices on stainless steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):  
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Joint Cipher Bureau  
AFHQ, Ministry of Defence**

7623. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made to raise the number of Gazetted Officers from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Joint Cipher Bureau. AFHQ, Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether a sufficient number of Technical Assistants are working on *ad hoc* basis for a long time against the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the minimum qualifications to recruit the Technical Assistants is Masters Degree in Maths.; if so, whether there is any check in promoting to the post of Technical Assistant from those who have not Masters Degree in Maths; and

(e) whether there is any check in the promotion of Technical Assistants to the Officers Cadre without the Master's Degree in Maths.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Gazetted posts in the Joint Cipher Bureau are filled by promotion on the basis of selection. According to the standing orders issued by Government, in the matter of such selection, certain concessions are available to departmental candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These orders are followed strictly as and when the Departmental Promotion Committee considers such candidates for promotion.

(b) and (c) At present, no Technical Assistant is employed on *ad hoc* basis against any vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) According to the recruitment rules, the minimum qualification required to be possessed by candidates for direct recruitment to the grade of Technical Assistants

is a Master's Degree in Maths. [Mathematical Statistics; candidates for departmental promotion to the grade are, however, required to possess a degree only.

(e) Technical Assistants possessing a Degree are eligible to be considered for promotion to Gazetted posts in the Joint Cipher Bureau. except for a few such posts for which a Master's Degree is an essential qualification.

**Theft Cases in Steel Plant**

7624. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether theft cases are on increase in the steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity and quality of Ferro Manganese and Ferro Silicon stolen from the various steel plants in the country during the last one year;

(c) the amount of the stolen material; and

(d) the quantity of the material recovered as a result of police investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Aerial survey of Aravalli Mountains in Rajasthan ..**

7625. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to conduct an aerial survey of Aravalli Mountains in Rajasthan and the area round-about the mountain to find out material wealth under the ground and also the salt deposits;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the names of the Districts and areas to be surveyed in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):  
(a) A multi-instrument airborne geophysical survey with the assistance of US AID covering an area of 30,000 sq. km., forming the Northern and Central part of the Aravalli belt of rocks, was carried out between July, 1967 and May, 1968. The south-ward extension of the Aravalli group of rocks, inclusive of the areas lying in Gujarat, were further surveyed during 1971-72 by another multi-instrument airborne geophysical survey programme carried out in collaboration with B.R.G.M./C.G.G., France.

(b) The airborne geophysical surveys carried out with the assistance of US AID formed part of a project called "OPERATION HARD ROCK". The successive phases of this project involved examination of targets on the ground brought out by the airborne geophysical surveys. This ground follow-up includes geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys, followed by diamond core drilling of promising targets. This aspect of the work has been substantially completed for the area covered under 'Operation Hard Rock' and the initial phase of reconnaissance ground evaluation has been taken up for the areas covered by French surveys.

(c) Parts of Udaipur, Chittor, Bhilwara, Pali, Ajmer, Jaipur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Nagaur, Tonk and Bundi districts were covered under 'Operation Hard Rock'; and, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Sirohi and Pali under the French assisted surveys.

#### CARS

Fait (now Premier President)	Ambassador	Total
492	113	605

(b) Members of Parliament are allotted cars and scooters from the Central Government quota once in four years immediately on receipt of their applications. The vehicles are intended for their use in connection with parliamentary work.

मिलिटरी फार्म, पठानकोट के कैजुअल कर्मचारी

7628. श्री हुकम चन्द क बाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

#### Shortage of Road Rollers in Gujarat

7626. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is facing an acute shortage of road rollers, which is affecting the construction programme of the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Like other states, due to present gap between demand and availability.

(b) Priority allocation to scarcity-affected states has been ordered. All steps have been taken to step up manufacture to a point as to completely satisfy demand.

#### Allotment of Cars/Scooters to M.Ps.

7627. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars/scooters allotted to the Members of Parliament during the last three years; and

(b) the criteria adopted for allotting a car/scooter to a Member of Parliament, along with the terms and conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The number of cars and scooters allotted to the Members of Parliament during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 is given below:

#### SCOOTERS

Vespa (now Bajaj 150)	Lambretta	Total
496	23	519

(क) गत छः वर्षों से पठानकोट के मिलिटरी फार्म में कैजुअल ब्राधर पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

(ख) क्या इनकी सेवायें समाप्त कर अन्य कर्मचारियों को काम पर रखा गया है ;

(ग) क्या गत सात वर्षों के काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को समाप्त करना सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उनको कोई वैकल्पिक कार्य प्रदान करेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और सरकारी अधिकारियों के विदेशों दोरे

7629. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और सरकारी अधिकारियों के विदेशी दोरों के बारे में 21 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5258 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह) : : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के कुछ विभागों/मंत्रालयों से अभी तक अपेक्षित सूचना नहीं प्राप्त हो सकी है । सरकार की आशा है कि अपेक्षित सूचना अत्यन्त शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकिंग समाचार पत्रों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की जमा कराई गई राशि

7630. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश से हिन्दी अंग्रेजी तथा उर्दू भाषा में प्रकाशित होने वाले

समाचार पत्रों में से प्रत्येक ने विगत तीन वर्षों में भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा करवाई है ;

(ख) सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार प्रत्येक ने शेष कितनी राशि अभी जमा करवानी है ; और

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में से भविष्यनिधि की कटौतियाँ करने के बाद उसे जमा नहीं करवाया जा रहा है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० बंकटस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) . भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारी अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र कर रहे हैं । वह यथा-समय सभा की भेज रख दी जायेगी ।

**Demonstration by Anandmarg Followers before Indian Embassy in Philippines**

7631. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 500 persons claiming membership of the Anandmarg branch of Philippines staged demonstration before Indian Embassy in Manila on the 18th March, 1973, alleging poisoning of their leader, under trial on charges of murder in Patna jail;

(b) whether the demonstrators demanded unconditional release of the accused, P. R. Sarkar, charged with murder; and

(c) if so, the national composition of the demonstrators, the hand behind the demonstration and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). A protest march was held in Manila on the 18th of March, 1973 by the members of the Ananda Marga Pracaraka Samgha in the Philippines. They were mostly Philippine nationals and the organisers claim that about 500 persons participated in the march. They stated

that the march was in accordance with the international protest day being observed in many countries. The Press-Note issued by the demonstrators appealed to the Indian Government, among other things, to release Shri P. R. Sarkar in order to save him from being poisoned to death.

Shri P. R. Sarkar is facing trial in Patna on charges of conspiracy and murder.

**Shortage of Steel and non-ferrous metals and its effect on Engineering Industry**

7632. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether engineering industry in the country is severely hit by shortages of steel and other non-ferrous metals;

(b) if so, the extent of shortage and the major industries which are affected; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure adequate supplies of those raw materials to the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The availability has been short of the demand in respect of several categories of steel and all consuming sectors in the country are facing the problem of inadequacy in supply. The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance, etc., a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply, regulation of exports; streamlining of the distribution system; and encouragement for the setting up of electric furnaces.

As regards non-ferrous metals, information is being collected and this will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as available.

**Complaint of harsh behaviour at the time of take over of Mines**

7633. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about harsh behaviour towards former coal mine owners by Government agencies at the time of take over of the mines;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) whether investigations have been made into these complaints, and if so, what action has been taken in cases of unjustifiable harassment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Soft Coke Producers Collieries Association, while protesting against the Government's decision to take over the management of coal mines, under the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management), Ordinance, 1973, had alleged that enormous and unlimited powers had been secretly given to Custodians, which had made them power mad, and that the owners of the mines in Kuju Valley, Ramgarh and Raniganj coalfields had been dragged out of their residences and their personal property and belongings attached with the collieries. They demanded immediate stoppage of such activities and return of property wrongfully and forcefully taken over.

(c) The complaint is being looked into in consultation with the Coal Mines Authority.

**Naval Boys' Centre in Orissa**

7634. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to establish the proposed Naval Boys' Centre at Chilka of Orissa State; and

(b) if so, its programme and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Death of Workers in accident in Daulbeda Colliery at Talcher.**

7635. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether two workers were killed and three others got injuries in an accident in Daulbeda colliery at Talcher in Dhenkanal District of Orissa on the 21st March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the investigation conducted by the Director General Mines Safety (under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation) has not yet been received. However, appropriate remedial action will be taken on receipt of the report.

**Utilization of Displaced Labour Force from Burma**

7636. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burma Indian Association had urged upon the Government to utilise the displaced labour force from Burma in growing more foodgrains, fruits, oil seeds and vegetables; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Inter-Section Transfers of Staff in office of R.P.F.C., Bihar**

7637. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision arrived at the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners' Conference and communicated by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner to all the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners for its implementation regarding inter-section transfer of the staff, Head Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks, is not being adhered to by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the number of persons in staff of the Bihar Regional Office falling under the above categories have been working on one seat over 2 years and the reasons why they have not been transferred so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) and (b). Pursuant to the decision reached at the 7th Regional Commissioners Conference held in January, 1972, seven Head-Clerks and a large number of clerks of the Regional Office, Bihar have already been rotated from one seat to another and from one Section to another. Necessary steps are also being taken to transfer some more staff in a phased manner, having regard to the need for maintaining continuity and functional efficiency of the Regional Office.

**Damages Levied under Section 14 of E.P.F. Act, 1952 in Bihar**

7638. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether damages levied under Section 14 of the E.P.F. Act, 1952 on the

related deposits made by the employers from time to time have been reduced by Government of Bihar; and

(b) if so, in how many cases, Government have so far reduced such damages resulting in loss of lacs of rupees to the E.P.F. Organisation on account of interest payable at higher rate than the reduced amount of damages by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to its subscribers and how much amount is involved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Implementation of E.P.F. Act, 1952 in Bihar State

7639. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of establishments, factories and mines, brought under ambit of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder in the State of Bihar so far;

(b) the number of coverage of the factories, establishments, and mines, that have been cancelled so far and the reasons thereof with dates of cancellation;

(c) the number of establishments, factories, and mines exempted from the provision under section 1(5) of the said Act so far; and

(d) whether these derecorded and exempted units are being considered for re-coverage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) 1966 as on 1st April, 1973.

(b) 238 upto 1st April, 1973 (including 6 establishments under section 1(5) of the Act). Details of ten establishments showing reasons and the dates of cancellation are given in Statement attached. The information in respect of remaining establishments which relates to a period of about 21 years is not available.

(c) 6.

(d) Suitable instructions have been issued to the Provident Fund Inspectors to re-examine the applicability of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act/Employees Provident Fund Scheme to these cases.

#### Statement

List of Establishments/ factories Units derecorded

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of the Estts./Factories	Date of release	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BR/82	M/s. Dokania Gulvanizing Works Giridih, Hazaribagh	31-3-60	Number of employees <sup>s</sup> were less than 50 (since covered)
2.	BR/380	M/s. Laxmi Pd. Kasawadha Shelac Factory, Tandwa, Palaman	25-9-62	Number of employees were less than 50.
3.	BR/381	M/s. Shambhoo Lal Manohar Lall, P. O. Murha, Distt. Ranchi.	6-5-60	Number of employee <sup>s</sup> were less than 50.
4.	BR/574	Patheshwary Bakery, Mahendru Patna-6.	17-5-61	Not coverable under the Schedule Head at that time. Since covered.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	BR/383	M/s. Pakur Lac Factory, Harindanga Bazar, Pakur (S.P.)	1-12-59	Number of employees were less than 50
6.	BR/664	M/s. Dumka Rice & Oil, Mills, Dumka, Santhal Pargana.	30-6-62	Not readily available.
	BR/1031	M/s. Ramhamania Hotel Subzibagh, Patna-4.	8-10-64	Employees were less than 20
8.	BR/860	M/s. Model Dairy, Digha Ghat Patna.	31-7-62	H. O. covered in Bombay Region.
9.	BR/1438	M/s. Patnacity Balti Nirman Udyog Sahyog Samiti Ltd. Guru Govind Path, Patna-8.	23-8-68	Erroneous coverage.
10.	BR/1461	M/s. Pyarchand Modi Ramchandra Jhumretelaiya, Hazaribagh.	27-2-69	Employees were less than 20

**Godavari Water Diversion Scheme for proposed Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam.**

7640. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government have renewed its request for urgent assistance to take up the Godavari Water Diversion Scheme intended for the proposed Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the action taken to comply with the request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A final decision on the capacity and product-mix of the Visakhapatnam steel plant is likely to be taken shortly and the water supply scheme drawn up earlier would have to be suitably modified on the advice of the Consultants. The Consultants would also recommend the phasing of the execution of this scheme. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been apprised of the position.

**Proposal to increase capacity of proposed Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam**

7641. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the capacity of the proposed Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam to 3 million tonnes; and

(b) whether this plant is to be put up entirely with indigenous knowhow, equipment and machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) In the techno-economic feasibility report on the Visakhapatnam steel project envisaging production of shaped products (equivalent to two million in 201 tonnes), the Consultants had indicated that the capital cost would be very high and there would be substantial recurring losses. With a view to reducing the capital and operating costs, wherever possible, and thereby to improve the economics of this project, a Study Group was set up and it had *inter alia* recommended the installation of blast furnaces of capacity higher than 2,000



cu.m. so as to take advantage of economies of scale. The recommendations of the Study Group are being reviewed in the light of the experience gained at Bokaro where a 2,000 cu.m. capacity blast furnace was commissioned recently. A final decision on the plant capacity, product-mix and capital and operating costs, is likely to be taken shortly.

(b) While this plant would be designed and engineered by Indian consultants, the question of import of some items of equipment would be considered at the appropriate time to match the time schedule for the commissioning of the project.

#### **Allocation of imported road rollers to Gujarat**

7642. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of road rollers supplied to Gujarat State out of the number imported during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): There were no imports of road rollers during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. Therefore, question of any imported road rollers being supplied to the Gujarat State during those years does not arise.

#### **Celebration of Silver Jubilee by Aeronautical Society of India, Bangalore**

7643. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aeronautical Society of India celebrated its Silver Jubilee from the 9th to 12th March, 1973 in Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to exhibit things shown at Bangalore in Delhi for greater interests to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes,

Sir. The Society celebrated its Silver Jubilee from 9th to 11th March, 1973 in Bangalore and also organised an exhibition in that connection.

(b) The suggestion of hon. Member will be considered in consultation with the Industry and allied institutions in this field.

#### **इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय तथा रेल मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के बीच कोयले के परिवहन के सम्बन्ध में बैठक**

7644. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने रेल मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के साथ 14 मार्च अथवा उसके लगभग कोई बैठक की थी और उन्हें कहा था कि विभिन्न राज्यों को कोयले के परिवहन के लिये उपाय किये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बैठक में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) इस मंत्रालय ने सारे देश में उचित केन्द्रों पर कोयले के गोदाम स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये 14 मार्च, 1973 को नई दिल्ली में रेलवे मंत्रालय और विभिन्न राज्य-सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठक की ।

(ख) कोयले के गोदामों के प्रस्ताव पर सिद्धान्ततः सहमति थी जिसमें विभिन्न राज्यों के चयित गन्तव्य स्थानों पर पूर्ण रेकों में कोयले, साफ्ट कोक इत्यादि का संचालन परिकल्पित है, जहाँ से स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर विचार करते हुए, कोयला, लघु-उप-भोक्ताओं को राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों या उनके अभिकर्ताओं के माध्यम से वितरित किया जाएगा । यह भी निश्चय किया गया

कि परियोजना के ब्योरे राज्य सरकारों, रेलवे इत्यादि के प्रतिनिधियों के मध्य होने वाली अलग-अलग बैठकों में निर्धारित किये जायेंगे ।

### **Broad-Based United Council of Trade Unions**

7645. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to broaden the existing United Council of Trade Unions so as to bring in its ambit Central Trade Union Organisations which are not included in the Council so far; and

(b) the role this Council is expected to play in the interest of the working class?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) According to Press report, the Council was formed with a view to bringing about working class unity and united trade union action for better working class conditions.

### **Submission of Charter of Demands by War Widows**

7646. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conference of War-Widows of the recent Indo-Pak war have submitted any charter of demands to the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government is not aware of such a conference having been held and have not received any "Charter of demands".

(b) Does not arise.

### **Seminar on Silver Jubilee of Personnel Division of Tata Steel, Jamshedpur**

7647. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on management for peace, productivity and progress was organised on March 25, 1973 on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Personnel Division of the Tata Steel at Jamshedpur;

(b) if so, the specific observations and suggestions made at the seminar including these for ensuring durable industrial peace in the country and to ensure workers' participation in the management; and

(c) Government's response to these observations and suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### **Commissioning of Ambazhari Defence Project, Nagpur**

7648. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when Ambazhari Defence Project, District Nagpur was started;

(b) whether it has started working to its full production capacity; and

(c) whether all the buildings constructed for residential purposes are being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government sanction for the project was issued in two parts. The civil works were sanctioned in 1963 and plant and machinery in 1966.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of 2677 residential buildings, 2465 have so far been utilised.

# Allotment of Land for Bangladesh Embassy Building in New Delhi

7649. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Embassy building of Pakistan in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi was the property of Pakistan East and West;

(b) whether a major part of Pakistan has since separated and has become the Republic of Bangladesh;

(c) whether, keeping this position in view, any portion of the building is likely to go to Bangladesh and in case there is no such proposal, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Bangladesh Government have been allotted some other suitable land for the construction of their Embassy building at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is a matter to be sorted out between the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(d) The Government of Bangladesh have been offered Embassy plots Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in the Extension Area of the Diplomatic Enclave.

# Allotment of residential plots by D.D.A. to relatives of Armed Personnel killed in Indo-Pak War

7650. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relatives of Defence personnel killed in operations applied for allotment of residential plots to the Delhi Development Authority through the Ministry of Defence;

(b) if so, the persons who have been allotted plots; and

(c) the assistance and benefits given to the allottees by the Government of the

States to which the deceased officers belonged?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4846/73].

# Employment to persons recommended by Employment Exchanges

7651. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4325 on the 22nd March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any test-check of stray cases referred to in the reply to see whether there was no *mala fide* intention of the employer concerned; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). No test checks, as such, have been conducted. However, examination of the cases so far referred to this Department has not disclosed any *mala fide* intention on the part of any employer.

# विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा हिन्दी के कार्य के लिये अतिरिक्त नियुक्तियाँ

7652. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों ने हिन्दी के कार्य के लिये कुछ अतिरिक्त नियुक्तियों की हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) पोर्ट लुई (मारीशस) तथा सूवा (फिजी) स्थित हमारे हाई कमिशनों में 700-1250 रुपये के वेतन-मान में दो हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्ति किये गये हैं तथा सूवा (फिजी) स्थित हाई कमिशन में 210-530 रुपये के वेतन-मान में एक हिन्दी-निजी सहायक भेजा गया है।

### Short Service Commission

7654. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of chances provided to a candidate for short service commission has recently been reduced to three;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, particularly when the expenditure on travelling is borne by the candidate himself after the first chance; and

(c) whether Government would review the position with a view to encourage the able bodied youngmen of the country to serve their motherland?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. Since this decision has been taken only recently, the question of reviewing it does not arise at this stage.

(b) (i) Screening for grant of Short Service Commission through the Services Selection Board procedure throws up an accurate assessment of the various basic qualities like courage, capacity to command etc., required of the candidates, for entry into the Commissioned Rank in the Army, even in the first instance. Repeat candidates do not, therefore, improve their chances of selection very much at their second and third attempts.

(ii) It has been found from experience that candidates who have failed in three attempts have hardly succeeded thereafter.

(iii) The expenditure incurred on screening a candidate through the S.S.B. procedure involved not only travelling expenses, but also other heavy expenses like

expenses on boarding, organisational expenses on maintenance of the S.S.B. staff etc.

12 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### REPORTED DISTURBANCES IN HAZARIBAGH, BIHAR

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported disturbances in Hazaribagh resulting in the death of a number of persons of weaker sections".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, Government have learnt with deep regret the recent disturbances in and around Hazaribagh. The trouble arose in the course of a Ramnaumi procession taken out in village Pelawal near Hazaribagh on the 12th instant leading to incidents of violence and arson in and around Hazaribagh town. According to available information, 13 persons have lost their lives and 36 persons had been hospitalised. So far more than 300 persons have been arrested and 18 cases have been registered under the various provisions of law. The situation is reported to be under control and there has not been any serious incident after the evening of the 16th. Complete details of the course of the disturbances have not yet been received. The Chief Minister, Bihar had himself visited Hazaribagh. Curfew had been imposed in the affected areas and other appropriate measures have also been taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are occasions on which one raises the issue in the House more in pain and sorrow than in anger, and this is one

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

such occasion. I am rather surprised at the casual manner in which the sixteen-line-statement has been prepared by the hon. Minister. Even the newspapers' and top press report is more elaborate than the statement made by the hon. Minister.

This is a very sensitive issue and, with a full sense of responsibility and restraint, I would like to raise certain issues because any lack of restraint in this House might result in the aggravation of tension and, rather than solving the problem, it will create new problems. Therefore, I would like to pose certain problems in the broader interest of tackling such problems with a long-term perspective.

I would like the Minister to note that in situations of communal tension as in Hazaribagh it is only the extreme schools of communalism in the country that are going to capitalise them. Therefore, it is very necessary that such episodes are nipped in the bud.

Unfortunately in our country, public reaction to communal riots is itself communal in character. If Hindus are killed, the Hindus are disturbed because Hindus are killed; Muslims are disturbed if Muslims are killed. But there are very few who are disturbed because human beings are killed and communal harmony is killed.

I would like the problem to be tackled in a broader perspective. Unfortunately, communal disturbances in the country have been a recurrent phenomenon for the last few months—I may say for the last few years—and, therefore, we must try to have a long-term perspective so as to tackle the problem.

I may be permitted to comment that the entire approach of the Government in tackling the problem of communal riots is a fire brigade approach. When there is a fire, the fire brigade rushes to the spot and tries to put it down. After the fire is extinguished, the fire brigade comes back to the depot, only expectantly waiting for a further call to put out another fire. That is, unfortunately, the fire brigade approach.

I would like them to adopt a more long-term perspective. I would not like them to take remedial measures, but I would like them to take preventive measures so that communal riots can be completely prevented.

Unfortunately, religious processions in this country, whether they be of Hindus or of Muslims, are exploited by certain miscreants; it is immaterial to them whether they belong to the Muslim Community, the Hindu community or to any other community, because as far as riot occurrence is concerned, they are the most cosmopolitan community! They are not concerned whether the people involved are Hindus or Muslims, but they are always the provocators.

Repeatedly the Prime Minister has made certain statements in this House and outside indicating that there is an involvement of foreign agencies in a number of disturbances that are taking place in the country. I would particularly be interested to know how far there is the hand of foreign agencies in these riots in Hazaribagh and a number of other places where Hindus and Muslims were forced to clash with each other.

I have tried to ascertain the composition of those who have been killed in all such communal disturbances as in Hazaribagh. I may be permitted to comment that unfortunately whenever such dangerous communal riots take place, it is only the poor Hindus and poor Muslims who are killed and as for the rich Muslims and rich Hindus, sitting in their ivory towers, they are not touched at all. They only derive vicarious satisfaction that poor Muslims and poor Hindus are killing each other. They do not remain concerned with the problem of law and order at all.

It is no surprise that one *agent provocateur*, who happens to be a millionaire, who is also under arrest, is not directly involved. But these are the people who play the game behind the screen. Therefore, Government must investigate this problem.

As far as the involvement of foreign agencies is concerned. I would like the hon. Minister either to corroborate or

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

to contradict a very important piece of information I would like to place before the House. I have been able to find out from reliable sources the information that some of the disgruntled 'elements' in the former East Bengal, now known as Bangladesh, those who were dissatisfied with the policy of Bangladesh, those who were dissatisfied with the policy of Bangladesh, those who were dissatisfied with the liberation processes and movements in Bangladesh, have managed to escape from Bangladesh and some of them have rehabilitated themselves in places like Hazaribagh. It is my information that these disgruntled pro-Pakistani elements who have come away from Bangladesh and settled down in Hazaribagh are the *agents provocateur*, and are responsible for fanning communal troubles there.

It is true that it was the Ram Navami procession that was attacked, but as far as the rioters are concerned, they are neither concerned with Ram nor are they concerned with Rahim. It is an accident that that was an attack on the Ram Navami procession; probably in Bangladesh they had attacked and committed the most heinous type of atrocities against their own kith and kin who professed Islam or the Muslim faith. As far as they are concerned, it is not a question of faith at all. They are the disgruntled elements. They found that they were defeated in Bangladesh and they wanted revenge to be taken, and indirectly they wanted to teach a lesson to India and, therefore, they are trying to fan communal trouble in this particular area. I gathered this information from reliable sources and I would like the Minister either to corroborate or contradict this statement. This is a very important point that I would like to raise.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the miserable failure of the Governmental machinery in Hazaribagh and also the miserable failure of the police administration there. I would like to place before you a very important newspaper report that has appeared. It is very interesting to know the date on which the first attack on the procession took place and the date on

which this entire trouble escalated ultimately resulting in the death of unfortunate members of the weaker section belonging to both the communities, Hindus as well as Muslims. I may be permitted to give you the information and try to find out from the Minister whether they have the same information. Two days prior to the killing in Hazaribagh, two rickshaw pullers told a shopkeeper that they would not be coming to work after two days because there was likely to be killing in Hazaribagh. Therefore, it is very clear that the entire riot in Hazaribagh was preplanned; at least there were some individuals who were aware of what was going to come out, and therefore, this intimation given by two rickshaw pullers should also be considered very important.

A small newspaper report had appeared; the attack on the procession took place on the 12th April. The stabbing incident took place on the 15th April. Since the 13th April, the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, and many other police officers were camping in Hazaribagh. Had they no information about the movement of miscreants?

Some of the responsible newspapers in Bihar have also referred to this news item and they have condemned the Government and the police administration there squarely. On the 12th, the first attack took place, and on the 13th these important police authorities come and camp in Hazaribagh. You find that on the 15th, certain murders took place after certain events had developed on the 12th. When these officers were camping in Hazaribagh, why is it that they did not take preventive measures at all? Was it a fact that some of them were also in collusion with those who had vested interests in bringing about communal riots in the country? This is a very important point that I raise, and I would like the Home Minister to give us an explanation as to how this type of irresponsibility was displayed on the part of the police officers.

In the end, I would like to suggest that the National Integration Council and a

number of important agencies had come out with certain recommendations and reports as to how the situation arising out of communal tension was to be met, and it is my contention, what has happened in Hazaribagh is just a straw in the wind; it is part of the wider conspiracy of the communal elements to bring about some sort of a civil war amongst the poor Muslims and poor Hindus. And if that be so,—certain recommendations were made by the National Integration Council, certain concrete steps, short term steps and long term steps, were already proposed. I do not want to go into the details, because the Home Ministry is already aware of them—I want to know whether the Government propose to implement effectively, both the short term and the long term measures which were suggested by the National Integration Council and so many other agencies which are interested in communal harmony.

I would expect a categorical answer to the queries that I have made and not a cursory statement like the one that the Minister has made on the floor of this House.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I fully share the concern and anguish of the hon. Member when he made references to the unfortunate recurrence of the communal trouble in our country, of which this Hazaribagh incident is a very recent example.

It is not correct to say that the Government takes a casual view of the whole thing. The fact that my statement is a short one and that more reports have appeared in the newspapers does not mean that we do not attach due importance to these communal incidents. Newspapers have a certain way of reporting which the Government cannot copy. We have ascertained everything from the State administration from our sources and it is only after various enquiries we have ascertained true facts and then we place them before the House. These incidents are recent ones and the situation there is still very tense and reports on the incidents in a comprehensive way

have not yet come from the Government of Bihar.

The hon. Member made an observation that the Government had a short term view and compared it to the firebrigade approach. In his remarks later he made a statement himself that we should have two approaches, one short term tackling the communal situation and then a long term one after going into the basic causes that gave rise to these things. Government has always felt that it is not by dealing with these incidents as and when they arise in a police and law and order fashion that we can tackle complicated situations of this nature. We feel that we must take a much broader and comprehensive approach to the whole thing and we have always acted like that. I do not want to detail various steps taken by Ministries, but some instances come to my mind. For example we have been trying to revise text books because those were the seeds and disturbing thoughts get into the minds of our young people, and in the cultural activities that the Government sponsors we always try to emphasise the composite culture of the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What do you do about those who try to burn those text books?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not correct to say that we have a fire brigade approach; we have a comprehensive, long-term and wide ranging approach for tackling this matter. Particular reference was made to the National Integration Council's recommendations. Those were followed up with the State Governments and in various forums. Even now we are contemplating to revive the machinery of the National Integration Council with a view to taking a broader approach which was commended by the hon. Member.

He wanted to know whether any foreign agency was involved and whether disgruntled elements from Bengal were responsible for this. It is too early to say. We have not yet received full reports. We have actually sent a very

[Shri Ram Nivas Mirdha]

senior officer from our Ministry to look on the spot into the whole thing and ascertain information with respect to the involvement of foreign agents or *agents provocateurs*; so we cannot say anything about that right now.

About the alleged failure of the Government and the police machinery, I may say that we find that the State Government, particularly the district administration, was aware of the tension that existed in that area. Even when the 12th April incident took place, a party of policemen under a magistrate was on the spot, but it seems that they were overwhelmed by the situation and could not cope with it. Later on the Divisional Commissioner and the DIG of police also went to the spot and it seems that the State Government did do all that was possible under the circumstances to meet the situation and bring the culprits to book.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a clarification from the hon. Minister on this point. That is very important. It is not the involvement of the foreign agencies alone. Even the Prime Minister of our country had made that allegation. Some months have passed since then. During these six months why he had not been able to collect information or evidence to show whether there is complicity of any of the foreign powers and foreign agencies in the various disturbances, particularly those of communal nature in the country?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I do not know what type of foreign agency the hon. Member has in mind. If he means those disgruntled elements of former East Pakistan. I have already replied that it is too early to reply. I can only say that no foreign element has been involved in this incident.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : संसद् अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान में गृह मन्त्री जी ने एक स्पीच में यह कहा था कि जब कोई घटना घटती है तो वह एकाएक नहीं घटती है, उसके पीछे कोई योजना होती है, उसके पीछे कोई पड़यन्त्र होता है, उसके पीछे कई कीटाण

चलने लग जाते हैं। पुलिस अफसरान को उन कीटाणुओं का पता लगा लेना चाहिए और रोग के फैलने से पहले ही उसकी दवा दे देनी चाहिए। संसद अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ.....

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लिखा था कि संसद् अध्यक्ष की जगह पर लोक सभा अध्यक्ष रखा जा सकता है क्योंकि संसद् में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों आते हैं और माननीय सदस्य दो बार संसद् अध्यक्ष कह चुके हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी रुलिंग चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कुछ भी न कहें यह ठीक है, लेकिन इस तरह से बीच में बोलना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : हजारीबाग में एक मोहल्ला पेलावल कहलाता है। वहां एक स्कूल है। उसमें कुछ जमीन गवर्नमेंट की थी जिसे दबा लिया था, उस पर नाजायज कब्जा कर लिया गया था। उसका सिविल सूट चला। सिविल सूट में उस कब्जे को हटाने के आर्डर्स हुए। राम नवमी के दिन जलूस गया। जलूस पर हमला हुआ और वहां कई आदमी मारे गये। उसके बाद दो लाशें और मिलीं। इसको लेकर दूसरे दिन वहां अशान्ति हुई, कुछ दुकानों की लूटपाट हुई और कुछ और घटनाएं घटीं। उसी के पास जो बोगी गांव था उसमें एक कुम्हार का मकान जला दिया गया और एक बूढ़ी औरत मर गई। तीसरे दिन शान्ति रही। चौथे दिन हजारीबाग में यह हमले और इस तरह की वारदातें हुई।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हजारीबाग अपनी जगह पर एक विशेष अहमियत रखता है। वहां पचास हजार बंगाली शरणार्थी पहले रह चुके हैं। वहां की आबहुवा और दूसरी चीजों पर इन बातों का असर



[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

पड़ रहा है। वहां पर पाकिस्तान के कैंदी भी बड़ी तादाद में रहते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में तीन सालों के अन्दर सात घटनाएँ घट चुकी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की वारदातें होने के बाद, इस तरह की हवा होने के बाद वहाँ के पुलिस अफसरान क्या करते रहे? उन्होंने क्यों इस बात की जांच नहीं की?

हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में प्रधान मन्त्री को लिखा कि वहाँ पर बंगलादेश से आये जो असन्तुष्ट विहारि मुसलमान हैं उनका इस षड्यन्त्र में हाथ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर हम कब तक इस चक्कर में चलने रहेंगे? कब तक कम्यूनल रायट्स होते रहेंगे?

आज पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारी यह दुर्दशा चल रही है। इसका कब तक इन्तजाम होगा?

झारखण्ड के कुछ पेपर्स में लिखा है कि जनसंघ के कुछ आदमी पकड़े गये हैं जो गड़बड़ करना चाहते हैं। अगर कोई कम्यूनल पार्टी है या झारखण्ड के नेता हैं जो इस तरह के उपद्रव कराते हैं, अगर जनसंघ के आदमियों ने ऊधम मचाया है, तो उन पर बैन क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता? इन पार्टियों को बन्द क्यों नहीं किया जाता? हम उनको क्या सजाये देना चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान) . . . .

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, अध्यक्ष महोदय। माननीय सदस्य ने श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह का नाम लेकर कहा कि उन्होंने प्रधान मन्त्री को लिखा है कि कितने लोगों ने दंगा कराया है। उन्होंने बयान में पहले जनसंघ का नाम लिया। कहीं कुछ गड़बड़ हो तो जनसंघ का नाम लिया जाता है। क्या जनसंघ ही

फालतू है कि हमेशा उसी को घसीटा जाये? या फिर स्वयं गृह मन्त्री इस का स्वीकार करें अथवा यहां पर सारे तथ्य रक्खें। इस तरह से गलत सलत बातें कहने और अनाप शनाप आरोप लगाने का क्या मतलब है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह की बातें मत कीजिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : जब भी कहीं दंगा होता है या कोई इस तरह की बात होती है तो जनसंघ का नाम लिया जाता है। लेकिन एक बार भी गृह मन्त्री ने समाने आकर नाम नहीं बतलाया। राम नवमी के दिन जब इस तरह का हमला हुआ तो जिन आदमियों को पकड़ा गया है उनके नाम बतलाइये। (व्यवधान) इसमें जनसंघ को घसीटने का क्या मतलब है? हम इस तरह की बातें नहीं सुनना चाहते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न करें, और बातों में मत पड़ें।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी पार्टियों के साथ, ऐसे आदमियों के साथ बिल्कुल रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिए। जिन आदमियों की वजह से, जिन पार्टियों की गन्दगी की वजह से गरीब आदमियों की हत्याएँ हो, बेचारे अनजान आदमियों की हत्याएँ हों जिनका कम्यूनल रायट्स से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं, उनको बँन करा दें। यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि पैसे वालों के जोर से वहाँ पर सी आई ए वालों का हाथ भी है। आप इसको स्पष्ट रूप से क्यों नहीं कहते, इसकी जानकारी क्यों नहीं देते। इसमें देर का कारण क्या है कि इसमें सी आई ए का हाथ है या नहीं। आप इसका कारण बतलाइये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्थानों पर यह घटनाएँ घटी हैं उनमें से छोटा नागपुर और हजारीबाग ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ गवर्नमेंट के बड़े बड़े कारखाने

### [श्री किशन मोदी]

हैं। वहां पर तरह तरह की प्रापर्टीज हैं। आप बतलाइये कि इन जगहों की सुरक्षा के लिये आप ठोस कदम क्या उठा रहे हैं?

मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हुई है, और मैं इसके लिए मन्त्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, कि आप स्कूलों में लड़कों के लिए क्लासेज में कुछ विशेष सब्जेक्ट्स रखना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप शुरू से लेकर कालेज तक चरित्र निर्माण का भी एक सब्जेक्ट रखिए। जिस तरह से भूगोल और हिस्ट्री पढ़ाते हैं उसी तरह से चरित्र निर्माण का सब्जेक्ट भी कम्पलमरी होना चाहिए और इन विषयों में मिलने वाले मार्क्स की इम्पोर्टेंस होनी चाहिए। तभी कुछ सुधार हो सकता है।

**श्री राम निवास मिर्षा:** यह सही है कि यह जो घटना घटी उसके पीछे कुछ जमीन का झगड़ा था जो कि बहुत समय से चल रहा था, और हजारीबाग जिला भी उन जिलों में से है जहां पर साम्प्रदायिक तनाव काफी असें से बना रहा है और साम्प्रदायिक तनाव की प्रणभूमि वहां बहुत असें से मौजूद रहती है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो राज्य सरकार का प्रशासन था वह समझता था कि राम नवमी के अवसर पर इस प्रकार की घटना घट सकती है और इसीलिए वहां मजिस्ट्रेट को तयनात किया गया था। इस सारी प्रणभूमि में जब यह दंगा शुरू हुआ उस समय मजिस्ट्रेट भी मौजूद था, उस के साथ कुछ पुलिस के सिपाही भी थे और प्रशासन के लिए जो कुछ भी करना सम्भव था इस सम्बन्ध में वह हुआ है। बाद में जब झगड़ा बढ़ने लगा तब भी वी एस एफ बुलाई गई और आज भी वह वहां पर तयनात है।

इसके अलावा माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया कि चरित्र-निर्माण का विषय स्कूलों में अनिवार्य रखा जाय, साथ ही और जो बातें उन्होंने बतलाई वह ऐसे हैं

जो समय समय पर सरकार के समक्ष आते हैं और उनके ऊपर पूर्ण रूप से विचार किया जायेगा।

**DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur):** Even after the birth of Bangladesh, the communal riots have not stopped in our country. This Government has failed to prevent communal riots and such flare-ups in this country. The ruling party is encouraging narrow, provincial and parochial sentiments amongst the people. We have witnessed such scenes during the last few years and months in Assam and other places. The AICC adopted a resolution that those members of the ruling party who encourage provincial and parochial sentiments would be expelled from the party. But nothing has happened. Even in the last few months we have seen that incidents of this type are being encouraged by the leaders of the party in power. Therefore, I charge this Government with having failed to prevent communal riots and other narrow sentiments in this country. When they were not in a position to solve the economic problems, they raised the slogan of the "sons of the soil" with adverse consequences in Assam, Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country. The ruling party has not only failed to prevent such unhealthy movements inside the country, but it has encouraged these things. These are very sentimental questions and I do not want to go into details.

It was mentioned in the newspapers that dead bodies had been recovered from a well. So, I want to know whether all the dead bodies have been recovered or they are going to recover them. Then, so far as compensation is concerned, it is mentioned that the families of the deceased have been given Rs. 500 and the injured persons Rs. 250. This is not at all adequate. The families of the deceased should be given adequate compensation and people who have lost property and who were injured must be helped financially and rehabilitated.

Lastly, the police and B.S.F. cannot solve the problem unless you seek the co-operation of the people. We have seen in West Bengal when the United Front

Government was in power how these ugly incidents were engineered by some interested parties. But the Government could prevent them by taking immediate steps with the cooperation of the people. So, I would request the Government not to rely on the police and the military, but to get the co-operation of the people and see that such ugly incidents do not recur and mar our fair name.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** I would refute the allegation of the hon. Member that the Government and the Congress Party encourage parochialism and provincialism. Because, the truth is at the completely other extreme. The Government and particularly the Congress Party, always take a very broad, comprehensive and national view of things. It is a suggestion which we can safely commend to the hon. Member's Party. He asked whether all the dead bodies had been recovered. He also wanted information about the compensation paid to the injured and the families of the deceased. I do not have full and complete information on these points. So, I am not in a position to say anything definite on that score.

When in a particular area the police is not in a position to control the violent mobs that are ruling the area, at the request of the local administration we have to make available the B.S.F. The present position is that the situation is well in hand. The Chief Minister himself visited the spot and he is personally looking after the rehabilitation of people. I think we should address ourselves to seeing that a proper atmosphere is created and peace is restored.

**श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी जगहों पर दंगों की जांच करके प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर मुझे एक बात बहुत प्रभावकारी ढंग से मालूम हुई जिसका अनुभव मैंने अपने जिले के भी लगभग आधे दर्जन दंगों की जांच करने के बाद प्राप्त किया है और करीब करीब हर जगह की जनता भी इस बात को

मानती रही है कि हमारे देश का सशस्त्र सेनाएं, मेरा मतलब है कि पी० ए० सी०, बार्डर सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स या सी आर पी वगैरह ये जहां पर नियुक्त की जाती हैं इनकी नियुक्ति के बाद वाक्यात बढ़ते हैं बजाय घटने के। इनके अन्दर सम्प्रदायवाद, साम्प्रदायिक भावना, फिरकापरस्ती के जज्बात पहले के मुकाबले में ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। मैं अनुभव को बुनियाद पर कह सकता हूँ। मुझे अपने जिले आजमगढ़ का अनुभव है, हमारे यहां खाम करके नानारों, खजना, मुनियार और हमीदपुर में जो दंगे हुए हैं उनमें वाक्यात पुलिस के पहुंचने के बाद ज्यादा हुए हैं। लूटपाट हुई, मारपीट हुई, खेत जलाए गए, खेत काटे गए, सम्पत्ति का नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। ये सारे वाक्यात पी ए सी के पहुंचने के बाद हुए। जब पुलिस के सिवाही किसी अल्पसंख्यक सम्प्रदाय के किन्हीं व्यक्तियों को पकड़ कर थाने में लाते हैं, अधिकारी वहां बैठे रहते हैं या नहीं बैठे रहते हैं, अधिकारी के हुकम से उन पर मार पड़ती है या पुलिस वाले मारते हैं अधिकारी बड़े-बड़े देखा करते हैं, जब अधिकारी यह कहते हुए मुने जाते हैं या मारने वाले यह कहते रहते हैं कि साले, पाकिस्तान बना दिए हैं, तो इन सारी बातों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि पी ए सी, सी आर पी या बार्डर सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स में साम्प्रदायिक भावना बढ़ी है। इसके बारे में सरकार का जानकारी है या नहीं और इसे रोकने का कोई उपाय सरकार करना चाहती है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात मैं अपना अनुभव को बिना पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि इन आर्डर फोर्सेज में लूट पाट का प्रवृत्ति बहुत बढ़ रहा है। कम से कम एक दर्जन जगहों का जांच करने के बाद मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि पहले ये सम्पत्ति को छूते नहीं थे। आज घड़ा, पंसा, रेडियो या ऐसा चीजें जो जल्दी से पाकेट में जा सकता हैं वह जहां दिखाई पड़ता हैं वहां तलाशों के बहाने या गिरफ्तार करने के बहाने

### [श्री सारल्लू राय]

घर में घुस कर ये चीजें ले कर चलते बनते हैं। तो लूट पाट की प्रवृत्ति भी बढ़ी है इन फोर्स में; यह एक खतरनाक विषय है।

हजारी बाग में जो कुछ हुआ क्या आपको इस बात की जानकारी है कि जब एक घंटे का बीच में रिलेक्सेशन दिया गया तो उस बीच में वाकयात हुए? खुद आजमगढ़ जिले के मऊ क्षेत्र में जो बहुत बड़ा बुनकर सेंटर है, वहां पर भी जब एक घंटे का रिलेक्सेशन दिया गया तो दंगे शुरू हो गए। तो क्या सरकार इस पर सोचेगी कि जब कर्फ्यू लगता है तो यह रिलेक्सेशन दिया जाय या न दिया जाय?

कुछ अखबारों में यह खबरें आई हैं कि तीन दलों के लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। तो अगर कोई गिरफ्तारो हुई है तो सरकार बताये कि वह किन्हीं पार्टियों के, किन्हीं संस्थाओं के लोग हैं या कोन है, उनको क्या स्थिति है?

क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है या नहीं कि बहुत सी जगहों पर—मैं यह सब बातें अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ, जनरल समयन में नहीं प्रीच कर रहा हूँ—वर्ग-संघर्ष कई जगहों पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के रूप में बदल जाता है। जमींदार मुसलमान है। उसने सैकड़ों वर्षों से वहां के किसानों को दबाया है जो संयोग से हिन्दू हैं तो वह जो उनकी क्रान्ति ब्रीडिंग है वह किसी मामले को लेकर कम्यूनल फीलिंग में बदल जाता है। उसी तरह से हिन्दू जमींदार है, मुसलमान रियाया रही है, वर्षों से निर्दय दमन और शांषण होता रहा है, तो किसी मामले को लेकर भड़क जाते हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस गहराई में पहुंचने की कोशिश की है या नहीं?

चुनाव का दृष्टिकोण भी रहा है, राजनीतिक इस्तेमाल भी किया गया है। मैं नहीं कहता कि

हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसी पार्टी है, पर एकाध हो सकती है जो कि जान बूझ कर दंगे कराती है। जैसे अंग्रेजों के जमाने में 1930-31 में सरदार भगत सिंह की फांसी के बाद सारे देश में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई थी उस को डाइबर्ट करने के लिए कानपुर में जानबूझ कर दंगे कराए गए।

ऐसे दंगे हिन्दुस्तान में कोई दल कराता हो, अभी तक ऐसे निष्कर्ष पर मैं नहीं पहुंच पाया हूँ, लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि ऐसे दंगे हो जाते हैं तथा दो तरह के लोग वहां पहुंच जाते हैं। एक तो ऐसे लोग जो शान्ति कराना चाहते हैं, शान्ति के लिये कोशिश करते हैं, दूसरे वे लोग जो उस का इस्तेमाल अपने उद्देश्य के लिये करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग सरकार की निगाह में हैं या नहीं हैं—सरकार इस विषय में क्या करना चाहता है।

डिस्टर्ब-एरिआज़-स्पेशल-फोर्स ब्रिग की बहुत दिनों से चर्चा चल रही है, क्या सरकार इसको जल्द लाने का विचार कर रही है?

बहुत से दंगों में—मैं कह सकता हूँ—एक नया फीचर, नया एलीमेंट एन्टर हुआ है—जान न मारो, लूटो। हजारी बाग के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मेरे अपने जिले के बारे में जानता हूँ—यह भावना पैदा हो गई है कि जान न मारो, जान मारने में खतरा है, फांसी होंगी या कालापानो होगा, लूटने में मजा है, उस में फायदा होगी, मंटोरियल गेन होगा। यह एक नई प्रवृत्ति पैदा हुई है, लूटपाट करो, सम्पत्ति को नष्ट कर दो, लेकिन जान मत मारो। यह जो दो वर्षों के बीच में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम राइट में नया फीचर आया है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात नहीं है कि दोषी सिर्फ हिन्दू हैं या मुसलमान हैं, दोनों दोषी हैं, इस से कोई भी बरा नहीं किया जा सकता।

मैं आपसे कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—

पहला—क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है कि जो नई जेनरेशन आजादी के बाद पैदा हुई है—ग्रध्यक्ष जी, माफ़ कीजिये, जो नई जेनरेशन है, वह इसमें कुछ ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, हम बूढ़ों के मुकाबले—तो क्या सरकार को इस नई जेनरेशन की इस नई प्रवृत्ति की जानकारी है ?

दूसरी बात—जिलों में या किसी आंचल में जो छोटे-छोटे अखबार निकलते हैं, वे ज्यादा ज़हर बोते हैं। क्या सरकार की निगाह उन तक पहुँचो है ?

तीसरे—जो मजहबी मदरसे हैं या जो धार्मिक पाठशालाएँ हैं, जो मजहब की बुनियाद पर चलाये जाते हैं, जिनमें लोग इकट्ठे होते हैं, वहाँ के वक्ता ऐसा ज़हर बोते हैं कि वहाँ से उठने के बाद श्रोता ज़हर से बुझे हुए निकलते हैं—आप चाहे तो इसको सी० आई० डी० रिपोर्ट करायें। आजकाल जो जमायतें सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मशहूर हैं—प्रार० एस० एस० और जमायत इस्लामा—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके बारे में सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ?

चौथे—नेशनल इन्टीप्रेशन कान्सिल की आपने चर्चा की है कि आप उसकी रिवाइव करने जा रहे हैं। क्या जिनलेबिल और स्टेट-लेबिल पर भी उसको ले जाने का विचार है ?

पाँचवें—जो लोग मारे गये हैं या घायल हुए हैं, उनको मुआवज़ा देने के बारे में या अन्तरिम सहायता देने के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन बातों पर सरकार गहराई से विचार करेगी।

श्री रामनिवास मिर्जा: श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य ने साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में सामान्य रूप से कई विषयों पर अपने विचार रखे हैं और ये विचार उनके अपने अनुभव के आधार पर हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने हमेशा साम्प्रदायिक प्रवृत्ति को हटाने, समाज से निकालने की कोशिश की है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कहा है—उसको हम सब को बहुत ही ध्यानपूर्वक सुनना चाहिये और मनन भी करना चाहिये तथा उन पर आगे कार्यवाही भी करना चाहिये।

कई बातें कही गई हैं, जो हज़ारों बाग की घटना से विशेष रूप से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं, फिर भी मैं संक्षेप थोड़ा-बहुत उन का उत्तर देने का कोशिश करूँगा।

जहाँ तक विशेष अदालतों का प्रश्न है, वह विधेयक इस समय प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि नेशनल इन्टीप्रेशन कान्सिल को जिला-स्तर तक या राज्य-स्तर तक पहुँचाया जायेगा या नहीं—जहाँ मैंने पहले निवेदन किया था सरकार नेशनल इन्टीप्रेशन कान्सिल का सारा व्यवस्था को फिर से रिवाइव करना चाहती है, उसको एक नया रूप देना चाहती है। उसको केवल एक संस्था के रूप में न रख कर ऐसा व्यापक कार्यक्रम शुरू करना चाहती है, जिससे कि वह सारा साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति का मुकाबला कर सके और हम सब को बल मिल सके कि एक अच्छा वातावरण बन सके। जिला-स्तर पर या राज्य-स्तर पर इस कान्सिल का क्या स्वरूप होगा, उस के बारे में मैं अभी कोई निश्चित बात नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन हमारा विश्वास है कि राज्य सरकारें भी अपने राज्य स्तर पर इस प्रकार की कान्सिल का निर्माण करेंगी और उचित समझें तो जिला स्तर पर भी यह व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं।

[श्री रामनिवास मिर्षा] —

माननीय सदस्य ने छोटेमोटे अखबारों के बारे में कहा कि वे हमेशा बहुत सी जहरीली बातें कहते हैं, जिससे साम्प्रदायिक भावना भड़कती है। सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में काफी कानूनी ताकत है, जो अखबार इस प्रकार की भावना फैलायेंगे उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जायेगा और कार्यवाही की जायेगी। समय-समय पर इस प्रकार के अखबारों के बारे में रिपोर्ट सरकार के ध्यान में आती हैं तो हम उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं। हर एक अखबार की कथा प्रचलित है इस पर पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है।

राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रिय सरकार को सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही स्विफ्ट तरीके से कह डाला कि जहाँ कहीं वे जाती हैं, साम्प्रदायिक तनाव या अगड़ा ज्यादा बढ़ता है। जो सशस्त्र पुलिस है वह उस स्थिति को ठाक करने के बजाय बिगाड़ता है और उसको ज्यादा बढ़ाती है। श्रीमन्, मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि जहाँ कहीं भी सां० प्र० पी० ए० सो० इन दंगों के सिलसिले में भेजी गई है, हमेशा उनके सामने यह भावना रही है कि वे निष्पक्ष भाव से वहाँ पर शान्ति की व्यवस्था कायम करने में मदद करें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What happened in Ferozabad? Please do not try to defend them.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): In Varanasi the complaint was against the Police and not against the majority community.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The PAC in UP is the leader of these riots. You find out what the PAC is doing.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Everywhere the complaints are against the Police.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about Maharashtra and Hyderabad? Your annual reports

are revealing enough. Your policemen are hand-in-glove with the criminals.

12.50 hrs.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : अलीगढ़, बनारस, फीरोजाबाद सब जगह पी० ए० मो० के जाने के बाद वाकफान बड़े हैं।

श्री रामनिवास मिर्षा : कर्भू में जब डील दी जाती है तबो इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ घटती हैं। हजारी बाग में भाएसा ही हुआ। कर्भू को कब हटाया जाये या ढाला किया जाय, जो स्थानीय अधिकारी होते हैं, वे ही इसको तय करने हैं और जब तक कर्भू का आवश्यकता होता है उसको चलाया जाता है। लेकिन जनता को दिक्कतों को, जो कर्भू के अन्तर्गत होता है, उन को कुछ हद तक दूर करने के लिये काम कामों उस में डाल करना पड़ता है, लेकिन काम ढाला किना जाय या हटाया जाय, यह सारा व्यवस्था स्थानीय अधिकारियों के हाथों में छोड़ा गई है और वे लोग सारी परिस्थिति को देख कर काम करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने और भी कई बातें कही हैं, जैसे वर्ग संघर्ष, लूटपाट का प्रवृत्ति ज्यादा बढ़ा है, उस के बारे में मैं अभी कोई राय देना पसन्द नहीं करूँगा। अन्त में मैं यही कहूँगा कि जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, हम सब मिल कर इस प्रकार का वातावरण देश में बनायें कि इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ न हों और यदि कहीं हो जाय तो उन पर तत्काल काबू पा जाय और बढ़ने से रोक जाय।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोताहार) : होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से वहाँ कोई नहीं जाता है, वहाँ जाकर देखना चाहिये।

श्री रामनिवास मिर्षा : गये हैं।

12.50 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. MISREPRESENTATION OF THE SPEECH OF A MEMBER IN LOK SABHA BY THE HINDUSTAN

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I received the following letter dated April 2, 1973, from the Chairman, Rajya Sabha:—

"The speech of Shri Bibhuti Mishra, M.P. in the Lok Sabha on the 30th March, 1973, while moving his resolution for abolition of the Rajya Sabha as reported in the Hindi daily "Hindustan" in its issue of March 31, 1973, under the caption

"राज्य सभा राजनीतिक भूटाचार का केन्द्र—विभूति मिश्र"

was the subject matter of some discussion in Rajya Sabha in its sitting held on March 31, 1973. I am forwarding the relevant extracts of the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha which also include the observations which I made on the subject in the House for your consideration and for such other action as you may think appropriate. You will no doubt agree with me that both Houses of Parliament and their members should treat the other House with utmost respect and consideration, and the best of relations should prevail between the two Houses and the respective members thereof. I shall be glad if you would kindly inform me about the action you take in the matter."

I replied to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, by my letter of April 5, 1973, as follows:—

"...I have gone through the speech of Shri Bibhuti Mishra as contained in the Lok Sabha cyclostyled Debates of March 30, 1973. I find therefrom that Shri Bibhuti Mishra did not say in his speech what is attributed to him in the aforesaid caption of the news report. I am sending herewith a copy of that day's Debates of Lok Sabha for your perusal.

I fully share ~~our~~ views about the cordial relations between the two Houses of Parliament and their Members.

Obviously that newspaper has given a highly misleading caption. We are taking up the matter with the Editor of the newspaper.

I also appreciate the concern as shown in the speeches of the Hon'ble Members of your House. Please assure them on behalf of Lok Sabha and also myself that we hold them in utmost respect and high regard."

The Editor of the *Hindustan* was also asked to state for my consideration what he had to say in the matter. He has, in his letter dated April 16, 1973, stated as follows:—

"...Shri Bibhuti Mishra, M.P., did not say in his speech in the Lok Sabha that

"राज्य सभा राजनीतिक भूटाचार का केन्द्र—विभूति मिश्र"

The heading, therefore, in so far as it stated that it was from a speech of Shri Bibhuti Mishra is also incorrect. The mistake however arose this way: Shri S. M. Banerjee, Member, Lok Sabha, who followed Shri Bibhuti Mishra, spoke the words to the effect set out in the caption. The reporter, who covered the proceedings unfortunately, did not make a note that Shri Bibhuti Mishra had ended his speech and what followed in the report that he had taken, was part of the speech of Shri S. M. Banerjee. By reason of this mistake the report which the *Hindustan* got read as if Shri Bibhuti Mishra had spoken the words to the effect set out in the caption and this was the origin of the mistake. Immediately the mistake was discovered, I published a correction in the issue of the Paper *Hindustan* dated April 2, 1973 and I am forwarding herewith a clipping of this portion. I would only add that this correction was published on the front page and in as prominent a position as that occupied by the original report and in as bold a type as that employed in reporting the speech of Shri Bibhuti Mishra in the issue of

[Mr. Speaker]

the 31st March, 1973, it would be seen that the error was bonafide and was due to the reporter treating a part of Shri S. M. Banerjee's speech as coming from Shri Bibhuti Mishra. I greatly regret the error which was unfortunate.

Lastly, I would seek the indulgence of the Hon'ble Speaker to point out that the official report of Shri S. M. Banerjee's speech shows that the words, or words to that effect, were used by him in describing the manner in which some of the Members of the Rajya Sabha have come to occupy their places.

Finally, I will conclude with a request to the Hon'ble Speaker to condone this bonafide error on the part of the Paper."

In view of the explanation given by the Editor and the correction published by him in the newspaper, if the House agrees, the matter may be treated as closed.

I hope the House agrees.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall also inform the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, accordingly.

May I take this opportunity to appeal to the hon. Members to use necessary restraint and not to do anything or say anything in this House which may bring disharmony between this House and Rajya Sabha.

12.55 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF  
BOKARO STEEL LTD., AND HINDUSTAN  
STEELWORKS CONSTRUCTION LTD.,  
CALCUTTA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND  
MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):  
On behalf of Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section

(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1971-72;

(ii) Annual Report of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4836/73].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4837/73].

#### COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 959 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4838/73].

#### MINERAL CONCESSION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 58 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4839/73].



12.58 hrs.

# AMENDMENTS TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER

SECRETARY: I lay on the Table a copy of the amendments to Directions omitting Directions 109 to 112 and a copy of Direction 113C issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

## CONVICTION OF MEMBERS (Shri R. V. Bade)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 14th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, West Nimar, Khargone. M.P.:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri R. V. Bade, Member Lok Sabha, who was arrested on the 12th April, 1973, at 18.29 hours at Naoghat Khedi Brawaha, violating ban on inter-district movement of wheat, was presented before the Court of Magistrate, First Class, Brawaha, on the 13th April, 1973, and convicted for 7 days' imprisonment, in default of payment of fine Rs. 25. Shri R. V. Bade has been sent to Mandleshwar Jail on the same day."

13.00 hrs.

## RULES COMMITTEE

### (i) FIRST REPORT

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the First Report of the Rules Committee.

### (ii) MINUTES

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Rules Committee held on the 25th

November, 1971; 7th and 14th December, 1972; and 5th April, 1973.

13.01 hrs.

## PETITION RE. GRIEVANCES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE STATES OF ANDHRA PRADESH, MANIPUR AND ORISSA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present a petition signed by Sarvashri A. Sreeramulu and I. B. Ramakrishna Rao regarding grievances of employees of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Orissa which are under President's rule at present, and others placed in the same position elsewhere.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I only request you to direct that the petition which concerns all the employees of the States may kindly be considered, though technically it could be considered only in relation to those States where there is President's rule?

MR. SPEAKER: If he had not raised it, I would have avoided this trouble of giving any ruling. Let him not raise it. Let it go as it is.

13.02 hrs

## STATEMENT RE. REPORT OF THE INQUIRY COMMISSION ON STOWA- WAY INCIDENT ON AN AIR-INDIA FLIGHT

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Sir, On the 9th March, 1973, I made a statement in this hon'ble House regarding the incident in which three persons succeeded in boarding an Air India flight from Bombay to London as stowaways on the 3rd March, and mentioned that a Judge of the Maharashtra High Court was being appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act to enquire into the matter. The report of Shri Justice Vimadalal has been received,

[Shri Karan Singh]

and Government have accepted it. A copy of the report is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-4840/73]. It will be recalled that Air-India and the International Airports Authority had suspended some of their employees in connection with the stowaways incident. They and the other agencies concerned will now take further action in the light of the Commission's report.

Following the incident of the 3rd March 1973, prompt action was taken to strengthen security arrangements, particularly at the four international airports, and a task force was constituted consisting of representatives of the various authorities concerned to inspect the international airports and take action to remove security deficiencies. It has also been decided to induct the Central Industrial Security Force into the four international airports as quickly as possible.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): There has been another incident of the same type after this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Is he not going to tell us who has been held responsible?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I have laid a copy of the Report on the Table of the House.

13.05 hrs.

# MATTERS UNDER RULE 317

## (i) SHORTAGE OF YARN AND FOODGRAINS IN MAHARASHTRA.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I would like to invite the attention of Government to the serious situation in Maharashtra, particularly in Nagpur and Malegaon also—on account of the severe food shortage and yarn shortage. Even the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is reported to have stated that the situation is serious, and as reported in the papers:

"Shri V. B. Naik maintained that this situation was caused on account of acute shortage of yarn and foodgrains. Shri Naik said that the food situation

would improve in the State and the Centre had agreed to supply the State 18,000 tonnes of foodgrains to meet the bulk of the last month's quota."

I want to have this confirmed.

I would also like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the situation in Maharashtra is turning very serious. Incidents of looting are reported from Osmanabad, Sholapur, Bhir and other drought-stricken districts. Highway hold-ups have been reported from some of these districts where trucks and cars have been obstructed and looted by the affected people. Sir, kindly see the seriousness of the situation. I have personally seen in Nagpur that the foodgrains quota given to an individual in the ration shop is 2 k.g. for 15 days. Further, it includes milo and also *makka*. I have personally seen the *makka*; it was rotten and had fungus growth on it.

Already there is a cholera epidemic in Nagpur, the second capital of Maharashtra. Unless food and yarn are rushed to Maharashtra, particularly to Nagpur, the serious situation will worsen in the State. Therefore, we must take proper care.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

## (INTERRUPTIONS)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Deshmukh, you are not allowed. Why do you get up? I have called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

## (ii) INCIDENTS AT CHIRKUNDA ON WEST BENGAL-BIHAR BORDER

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मान्यवर देश के अनेक हिस्सों में हिंसात्मक घटनाएँ हुई हैं, लेकिन अभी कल बिहार और बंगाल की सीमा पर चिरकुंडा नामक स्थान पर जो दुर्घटना हुई है वह बहुत ही दुःखद है। चार मजदूर मारे गये हैं और अखबारों की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 3 व्यक्तियों की लाश लेकर भीड़ भाग गयी। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस आवश्यक विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। चिरकुंडा

थाने पर श्री जगदीश नारायण चौबे, जो कि अरेस्ट करके ले जाये जा रहे थे, भीड़ ने उन को छीन लिया और अभी वह पटना में हैं। ला एण्ड आर्डर क्या रहा जब भीड़ थाने पर आक्रमण करके और मैजिस्ट्रेट को गंडासे मार कर घायल करके लेकर चली गयी? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर अविलम्ब वक्तव्य दे (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any other Member.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अच्छा होता यदि माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात सुनते। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर वक्तव्य दे या तो काल अटेशन मंजूर किया जाय। स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है और जो आग वहां लगी हुई है वह भड़क सकती है, अशान्ति फैल सकती है, खास कर बंगाल जो कि बार्डर पर पड़ता है, चिरकुडा में वहां के असामाजिक तत्व आ करके झगड़े पैदा करते हैं।

### (iii) POWER CUT IN GUJARAT

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Mavalankar, what do you want to say?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I was saying that I am greatly agitated. I just cannot sit quiet. I wanted to say that in Ahmedabad today 60,000 textile workers are out of job and 33 mills are closed. The whole problem is that the ONGC workers are on a work-to-rule agitation for the last 23 days. The Minister of Petroleum only three days back said that he is hoping—still hoping after 23 days—that the agitation will end and the problem will be settled. The difficulty is that the supply of RFO (residuary fuel oil) to the Dhuvaran and Ahmedabad power plants has been stopped and the State Government has, therefore, imposed a 50 per cent. power cut in the whole of Gujarat, with the result that production has gone down to the extent of Rs. 2 crores every day and 2 lakh workers are daily out of job.

If this was a natural disaster or a mechanical fault, I could understand it. But it is a human error, and an avoidable error. The public sector management is responsible for this. I want, therefore, the Prime Minister to make an immediate statement and to intervene so that this unprecedented situation is not allowed to continue, normalcy is restored and a settlement made very soon.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any other Member, Mr. Deshmukh, I am very happy to see you here. Please sit down. I am not allowing any Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with you, Mr. Shivaji Rao Deshmukh? You are speaking without my permission and you are taking the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree. By writing to me earlier, you cannot speak now. I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any Member. It has become a regular thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. I have not called anybody.

### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74— Contd.

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the time allotted to the debate on the Ministry of Agriculture was nine hours; the time taken already is nine hours and 35 minutes. I see that there are four or five Members still left. As so many have been allowed, I do not want to be hard on them. I will give them four to five minutes each, but not more than half an hour in all. So, after half an hour or so, the Minis-

[Mr. Speaker]

ter will reply. Is it all right? It is already 1.15. What time would the Minister like to take?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED):** About one hour.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right. One hour. It was a long debate which took more than nine hours. So, should I call the Minister at 2.15 or so?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH):** 2.15.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Sir, I wanted to make one point about the programme—

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing has been announced about the programme.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** There is no announcement made because of the Demands for Grants. Three Days are holidays from tomorrow. (Interruptions) There must be a discussion on the Pay Commission report which was laid on the Table. The Business Advisory Committee has not met because of the Demands for Grants. Even after the passing of the Finance Bill, there can be a discussion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** On the Pay Commission report?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Yes, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have no objection, but you settle it in the Business Advisory Committee.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I think the Minister is not listening.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think he is listening.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It is not only a question of 20 lakh Government employees. There are the three wings in the defence services. There are over 40 lakhs of people in all who are concerned about the report of the Pay Com-

mission. So, we want to have a discussion at least before the session ends.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the speeches of the few Members who are to be called finish earlier, then I think the Minister will start his reply earlier.

**SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH:** Yes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, Mr. Pampan Gowda.

**\*SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA (Raichur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I would like to make a few suggestions.

Mysore is rich in rivers, Krishna Tungbhadra, and Cauvery flow in this State. In spite of that scarcity conditions are prevailing in the State. There is food scarcity and there is lack of gainful employment for the people. The present situation is so difficult that it will be very difficult for the people of the State to carry on with the present misfortunate till the next harvest.

It is an irony that the State of Mysore with all these rivers have irrigation facilities which is only 13 per cent and this is less than the all India average. I feel we have completely neglected this factor which is so essential of agricultural development of the State. Only one-third area is irrigated in the district of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur and even half out of this one-third is not properly developed. During this year it is feared that the harvest may not be very good. It is therefore essential that the Central Government should come forward and help the State Government to increase the irrigation potential of the State by providing adequate assistance for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.

The Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 1972-73 states that the production of rice which was 39.8 million tonnes during the year 1963-69 has increased to 42.7 million tonnes during the year 1971-72. Similarly production of wheat has.

\*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

also increased from 18.7 million tonnes to 26.5 million tonnes during the same period.

But no significant improvement has been made in the production of other cereals viz. maize, bajra, etc. Maiz and bajra are consumed by the weaker sections of the population. Government should pay proper attention to this field and unless we are able to make significant progress in this sphere the poorer sections will continue to suffer.

Sir, the Government is giving subsidy to a tune of Rs. 130 crores for wheat production. This for transport, and storage facilities etc.

Maiz, bajra and ragi are the staple food of the people of Mysore and the people of some parts of Maharashtra. But these crops are not being given any subsidy. I would therefore request the Government to give the same treatment to the growers of maiz, bajra and ragi as is given to the growers of wheat.

I would like to say a few words about pulses. Only Rs. 3 crores have been allotted to assist the growers of pulses. This allocation is meagre. Production of pulses is useful in two ways, namely, pulses provide enough protein and secondly it increases the fertility of the land. I suggest that the Government should compel the people who own 20 acres of land to grow pulses in two or three acres of their land on a compulsory basis.

Now, there are high yielding variety of grains. For the production of these types of grains we require chemical fertilisers. If the supply of fertilisers is not adequate and not given in time production will not increase. Unfortunately, fertiliser is not being supplied to the cultivators according to their requirement. I am happy that the Government has assured that the production of fertiliser will be increased with the setting up of new plants.

13.25 hrs. .

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, fertiliser is being supplied through cooperative societies. These societies are not doing their job well because of lack of supervision and control over distribution. Sometimes it is being sold in the black market. I hope the Government will check the malpractices in the distribution of fertilisers.

Some guidelines have been issued in regard to land reforms by the Central Government. Some States have fixed 10 acre ceiling while some other States have fixed 20 acres. There is no uniformity in this regard. I feel the ceiling should be based on the basis of yield. In Punjab and Haryana ceiling is 18 acres and in those States yield is quite high. It would not be proper to fix 20 acres in States which have high rate of yield than the States where yield is less. There should be some uniformity in fixing the ceiling.

Compensation should be fixed on a rational basis. When banks and insurance companies were nationalised, you paid ample compensation fearing that the people involved would go to the court.

Now, Government have taken over wholesale trade in foodgrains. I hope the farmer will get the proper price for his produce. Farmer should also be supplied their daily necessities such as cloth, sugar and oil at reasonable price.

Foodgrains are supplied through ration shops. Common man has to waste about 4 hours to get his ration. Earlier there was a system of 4-weekly rations. Now it is on a weekly basis. Earlier an individual was wasting 4 hours in the ration shops once in 4 weeks. Now he has to spend 4 hours once every week leaving all other work. This sort of distribution of foodgrains will increase dissatisfaction among the people. Further I want to submit that fragmentation of holdings should be stopped. It is only through consolidation of holdings food production can be increased.

Land should be given to the people who take interest in tilling or farming. It may

[Shri Pampan Gowda]

be poor people or people belonging to scheduled castes. The necessary implements and inputs such as fertilizers should be provided at reasonable prices. Then only it will be possible to solve the food problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to seek a clarification...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About something which concerns the House. I understand Section 17A of the MISA has been struck down by the Supreme Court. It is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the Order of the House.

Shri Ankineedu Prasada Rao.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Ongole): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry. I appreciate the Ministry's endless efforts in tackling the multifarious problems the country is facing under our able Minister. Yet, there are many issues which I feel should not brought to the notice of the administration which have to be solved by finding a way out.

About agricultural research, the research centres and agricultural universities in this country are doing commendable work and solved many of the problems which the peasants in this country are facing. There is a big time lag between the development of new strains or new methods of improving agriculture and the time it reaches the small farmer. This country cannot afford this delay. It takes considerable time to do research and afterwards establish it. After establishing it, it is the duty of the extension wings in the States to transform it to the small farmer. But there is no proper co-ordination between the agricultural universities, research centres and the State Department of Extension. The agricultural universities and the research centres feel that the moment they produce some results then their work is over and it is the duty of the State Department of Extension to pick and

choose the proper results which will be suitable in the different areas and transform this knowledge to the farmers. I do not know what is the existing system of co-ordination between nearly 50 research centres and agricultural universities on the one hand and about 30 States and Union Territories on the other. In my view the research centres are taking too narrow a view when they say that their duty is only to produce results and afterwards it is the duty of the Extension Department to pursue them.

Now the Extension Departments in the States are still under the control of the remnants of the bureaucratic rule. They do not like to introduce new strains or improved agricultural methods because they think they are risky. Now after getting the results from the research centres, which itself takes a lot of time, they take quite some time to decide whether they should be propagated among the agriculturists. Then they entrust it to the lower level workers known as agricultural field workers and ask them to spread the knowledge among the agriculturists. As a farmer I had occasion to deal with these petty officers. They presume that it is the duty of the farmer to approach them. They do not take the trouble of going to the farmers, meeting them and keeping them in touch with the latest results and helping them in introducing them in their fields. Because of all this, whenever any result is produced it takes nearly five or six years for the agriculturist and the common man to get the benefit of it. I would request the Ministry to evolve a better system of co-ordination between the agricultural universities, research centres and the Extension Departments, preferably bringing all the three under one administration so that the results of the research could be transferred to the farmers quickly.

Though much work has been done in the field of research, there are some fields where a little bit more has to be done. For instance, enough research has not been done in this country on dry farming. Even after developing so many irrigation projects, more than half the acreage in this country is still under dry

farming, and it will continue to be so for years to come. Yet, even 20 years after independence our government have done very little in this field. The lot of the agriculturists in the dry farms has not improved in any way. Perhaps, they may be getting a few more rupees because the prices have gone up. But the yield has not gone up. No new strains have been brought which are suitable for dry farming; no improved agricultural implements have been brought in. The little moisture which will be available by the scanty rains in those areas should be utilized properly. Because no improvements have been introduced in those regions, the plight of the small farmer in the dry farming areas is miserable. I would request Government to do more research in dry farming and introduce high-yielding varieties in dry farming areas.

The other thing which I want to bring to your notice is about research work done in rice production. Much research has been done as far as high-yielding varieties for short-term crops are concerned so far as some areas of this country are concerned. But for areas from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa to West Bengal which are cyclone-prone areas where normally we have cyclones in September and October and where it takes a lot of time for water to drain out from the fields, no improved strains have been brought out to suit for the kharif season. Some strains have been brought out for the rabi season. But mainly for kharif season, a long-term seed which can stand water-logging, which can stand cyclones, has to be brought out and then only the situation will improve there. I have to say, in the delta areas, in those coastal areas, there is no improvement in rice production due to improved strains. If at all there is any improvement, it is due to more application of fertilizers. I want to bring this aspect to the notice of the Government.

About tobacco research also, no improved strains have been developed. Nothing has been done about that.

About the plight of small farmers, all the calculations and all the figures made out by the Government Department about their incomes have been made out keeping in view a few rich farmers or a few persons who have entered into farming in order to convert their black money into white money or to evade income tax. But if you take the statistics that are being given by the Government about the income of small farmers, they are in no way comparable with what they are actually getting. They are having a very low income.

I appreciate the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat and rice by the Government. At the same time, I request the Government to see that the small farmers are assured of getting fertilisers, electricity and other amenities which are not normally available to them, at a proper rate.

About the pest control, the present methods adopted are not enough. It should be taken up by the Government in the way they have taken up cholera eradication and malaria eradication programmes for human beings. Unless pest control is taken up by the Government, the plight of small farmers cannot improve. It will not be possible for small farmers to take up pest control.

Lastly, I would urge upon the Government, specially for small farmers, to introduce crop insurance at least for those farmers having 5 acres and below.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

**SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after having gone through the Report of the Ministry of Agriculture, I find there is absolutely no reference nor any critical review of the agrarian situation in the light of the Task Force Report on Agrarian Relations. The Task Force Report was submitted to the Parliament in March, 1973. I would like here to take the opportunity of referring to only two portions of that Report.

[D. K. Panda]

They assume a great importance for agricultural development, specially at a time when we have imported Rs. 160 crores worth of foodgrains and at the same time we have to pay the old debt of Rs. 500 crores annually, including interest, to the foreigners. When such is the position and when all talks of exporting foodgrains have vanished in the thin air, I think, it is necessary to examine the position in the light of these two things. Irrespective of seven different causes why the land reforms could not make headway, I emphasize only one aspect:

"Highly explosive tenancy in the form of share-cropping still prevails in large parts of the country. Such tenancy arrangements have not only resulted in the perpetuation of social and economic injustice but have also become insurmountable hurdles in the path of the spread of modern technology and improved agricultural practices."

One school of thought preach the idea—rather, they make propaganda—that as long as the technical things are supplied, we can develop agriculture. But that is not possible because most of the sharecroppers are agricultural labourers and as long as land reforms are not successfully implemented, all these technical developments will not benefit them, and there is a certain stage where we cannot make any further progress.

In the very report, on land reforms which has been mentioned between pages 79 and 86, there is no reference to Orissa land reforms. Take, for example, Orissa. There are 20 lakh acres of fallow lands. We could not make any progress. Secondly, the Orissa Land Reforms Bill is not at all referred to in this report. I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention to this that immediately the Orissa Land Reforms Bill, in its original form which provides for 10-acre ceiling, has to be introduced here and has to be implemented. There is some reference with regard to consolidation of holdings and other things. I demand that all those things should be done. Secondly, the 20 lakh acres should be distributed immedi-

ately. What next has to be done on an all-India level, including Orissa, is this. I shall read out two or three lines here:

"An agrarian reform programme can succeed only if it is accompanied by adequate arrangements for the supply of inputs, particularly credits on easy terms for development and cultivation."

Here the question arises that the land reforms question should not be isolated from the rest of the economy. In the planning itself, hitherto, no provision was made for development of agrarian reforms, for helping formation of cooperatives when we distribute fallow land; like that, there was no provision for money for land reforms. Now the time has come when this Ministry should take into account the very important aspects of supplying inputs, credit and all other factors and specially forming cooperatives simultaneously with distribution of land to the landless—above the ceiling and with regard to fallow land. These aspects should be given more importance in view of the present circumstances. We must critically examine the Task Force report and their recommendations must be taken into account.

Thirdly, with regard to fertiliser, there is a short supply of fertiliser in Orissa, and I demand here from this Ministry that all the corruption that is going on should be removed. The shortage is created, to a great extent, by private people who are getting licences. The private dealer system should be stopped and the supply should be channelised through cooperatives, nothing but cooperatives. Once you start on any ground that the private traders should be allowed to take licence, then you will find that they are playing mischief. In my area, in Aska, a particular dealer has sold everything in Andhra whereas he has got the licence for this particular agricultural district. Therefore, my point is that there should be a policy and Government should follow that policy strictly. Cooperatives should be developed—multi-purpose cooperatives and service cooperatives—and the supply of fertiliser should be channelised through them. No private person should be allowed any licence.



श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी (देहरादून) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने कृषि विभाग की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर मुझे दिया। मुझे यह सुन कर बहुत ही खुशी हुई जवकि इरीगेशन और पावर के मन्त्री महोदय ने यहां पर हाउस में कहा कि 50 सदस्यों ने इस मांग पर बहान में हिस्सा लिया। इस समय जो कृषि विभाग की मांग चल रही है उसमें भी बहुत से सम्मानित सदस्यों ने हिस्सा लिया है और अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव दिए हैं। यहां पर हमें जो दो मन्त्रियों को मुनने का मौका मिला, जिन्हे साहब को और प्रोफेसर साहब को उनको मुनने के बाद कृषि को गांवों में जब देखने हैं तो मालूम होता है कि पहले के मुकाबले में तो आज उसका रंग रूप बदल गया है, आज कृषि के अन्दर शिक्षित वर्ग भी आ गया है, मशीनें भी आ गई हैं और इन सारी चीजों के प्रयास इस मन्त्रालय के द्वारा किए गए हैं। कृषि में प्रगति हुई है उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती इस लिए उनको जितनी भी बधाई दी जाये वह कम है।

अभी अभी यहां पर कहा गया था कि अनाज की शार्टेज की वजह से दूकान लूटी गई, फायरिंग हुई, यह सब कुछ है लेकिन यह सब अनाज की शार्टेज की वजह से नहीं है बल्कि अनाज की तकसीम की जो व्यवस्था है उसके कारण है और उस पर ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज का किसान रूढ़िवादी किसान नहीं रह गया है और कृषि ने इस देश में एक उद्योग की शक्ल अख्तियार कर ली है। साइंटिफिक वे में जितनी लागत लगाई जाती है यह जान कर कि उससे हमको इतनी उपज मिलेगी, इन सब बातों के लिए आज किसान में जागृति आ गई है और किसान उसके लिए मेहनत करता है, वह अच्छे से अच्छा बीज डालने का प्रयास करता है। लेकिन यह बात मेरी जानकारी में है कि जब किसान अपनी फसल बेचता है तो सस्ते में बेचता है और जब वह खरीदता है जैसे बीज की शक्ल में तो दो रुपया किलो

तो मामूली बात है उसके आगे भी खर्च करना पड़ता है। कुछ ऐसे बीज हैं जो रिलीज नहीं किए जाते हैं, किसान उनको भी लेना चाहता है। 15 रुपए किलो तक के बीज किसान अपने खेत में डालता है। मेरे एक रिश्तेदार हैं जिन्होंने 81 रुपए किलो का बीज लेकर खेत में डाला। उसकी बालें लेकर वे मुजफ्फरनगर कान्फेंस में भी आये थे। वह ऐसी बालें हैं जिसमें तीन चार बालें दिखाई देती हैं और किसी भी हालत में दो बालें जो गेहूं की हानि हैं उनसे कम उपज नहीं होती है। यहां भी वह आने वाले थे और मैं मन्त्री जी को दिखाना चाहता था। बहरहाल मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज बीज के बारे में, खाद के बारे में, कृषि यन्त्रों के बारे में नये से नये आविष्कार नयी से नयी चीज किसान लेना चाहते हैं। आप मशीन को ही ले लें। मशीन के बारे में बदकिस्मती है कि ऐसी बोगस फर्म्स बन गई हैं, वह ऐसे यन्त्र तैयार कर रही हैं जिन पर सरकार की मोहर तो लग जाती है लेकिन उसकी क्वालिटी खराब होती है वह उन मशीनों को अपने दरवाजे से किसी तरह धक्का देना चाहते हैं और फिर किसान के घर पर उसका क्या हाल होता है उसकी कोई जिम्मेदारी उनकी नहीं रहती। इसी तरह मे बीज का हाल है, बीज में भी मिलावट आ जाती है। बीज की भी क्वालिटी खराब हो जाती है। फिर मशीन के अन्दर जो तेल इस्तेमाल होता है उसमें भी मिलावट मौजूद है जो कि मशीन की उम्र को कम कर देता है।

तो मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान जितना सिसियर है, जितना गम्भीर होकर वह काम करना चाहता है और साथ ही आपने भी ऐसी मशीनरी खड़ी की है, संस्थान और इंस्टीट्यूट कायम किए हैं, नया बीज दिया है, नयी खाद दी है लेकिन उन चीजों में मिलावट हो जाती है। एक तो यह शिकायत है कि बेचने में मूल्य सही नहीं मिलता है और जब किसान खरीदता है तो अनुपात में ऊंचे मूल्य देता है और साथ ही उन चीजों की क्वालिटी भी

[श्री मुंकीराज सैनी]

खराब होती है। इसलिए किसान चाहते हुए भी प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। इस बात की ओर मैं विशेष तरीके से मन्त्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक शुगर इण्डस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, तीन चार साल हो गए, मुनते हुए कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा, राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण तो हुआ नहीं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो स्पेयर पार्ट्स पड़े हुए थे वह सारा सामान मिल मालिकों ने बेच लिया है और आज सिक मिन्स की शकल में शुगर मिल चल रही है। मिल मालिक पैसा लगाना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि सरकार क्लियर नहीं हो रही है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कब होगा। हमें अपनी शुगर मिल का अनुभव हुआ है जो कि मैं मन्त्री जी, प्रोफेसर माहब की नोटिस में भी लाया था कि पिछले तीन सालों में किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। किसानों का बकाया रह जाता है। हमारे मिल मालिक ने एक नया रास्ता ढूँढ लिया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के कानूनों की कमी की वजह से वह हार्डकोर्ट में पहुँच जाता है और वहाँ से 12 महीने की किश्तें ले लेता है। 1971-72 और 1972-73 में वह वहाँ गया हार्डकोर्ट में और यहाँ पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उसकी अपील भी हुई लेकिन वही जीत गया। तो इस तरीके से वह किसानों के गन्ने का मूल्य चुकाता है और सरकार... रिपोर्ट भेज देता है—मैंने प्वाइन्ट आउट भी किया था—और वह कह देता है कि अक्टूबर के महीने में मैंने सारा पेमेन्ट कर दिया है। जबकि मेरी अपनी पंचियाँ भी बकाया पड़ी थीं, और लाखों रुपया सप्ताहों का मिल की तरफ बकाया था। लेकिन उसने रिपोर्ट भेजी मैंने प्वाइन्ट आउट किया, उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं हुआ। मैं मन्त्री जी की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ कि 60 लाख रु० लार्ड कृष्णा शुगर मिल की तरफ किसानों का बकाया है। उसने कानून पकड़ा कि सरकार का दाम है 7.35 पैसा उसकी तो हार्डकोर्ट में डिग्री

हो सकती है, लेकिन 7.35 पैसे से ऊपर जो एप्रीमेंट करके भाव बढ़ाया गया है उसका न दावा हो सकता है, न उसकी कोई कुर्की हो सकती है। तो कानून की आड़ वह ने रहा है। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मामले यह समस्या आयी और आज हमारे सामने संकट बना हुआ है कि 60 लाख रु० किसानों का लार्ड कृष्णा शुगर मिल की तरफ बकाया है वह अभी अदा नहीं हुआ। उसने अपना सारा अकाउन्ट कलेक्टर को मरेनडर कर दिया था और वह देने की स्थिति में नहीं है। तो आप उसको सिक मिल डिक्लेयर कीजिये और उस को अपने हाथ में ले लीजिये जिसमें किसानों की बकाया धनराशि के भुगतान की व्यवस्था हो सके।

जो कृषि रक्षा केन्द्र बने हुए हैं उनकी तरफ मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कृषि रक्षा केन्द्र हैं, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट हैं, विकास खण्ड हैं, ए० डी० ग्रो० (कृषि) हैं, सब कुछ हैं लेकिन मेरे अपने गांव में लार्ड कृष्णा शुगर मिल के बहुत बड़े एरिया के अन्दर अब—कोई दफा गन्ने में कीड़ा लगा लेकिन कोई एजेन्सी सामने नहीं आयी। और आज जो 60 लाख रु० बकाया है उसका कारण यह भी है कि उस एरिया का गन्ना सब मप्लाई हो गया लेकिन पेमेन्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी।

इसी तरह से फ़ारेस्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जान कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि कुछ देश तो 200 रु० फ़ारेस्ट से लेते हैं और हम केवल 10 रु० ले रहे हैं उसके मुकाबले में। हमारे जंगलों की क्या हालत है अगर इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय तो जो बीकर सेक्शन हैं सोसाइटी की उसको जो सुविधाएं थीं, वे अब खत्म हो गयी हैं। मैंने आन्दोलन किया है इस बारे में, भाभर क्षेत्र के हम को गन्ने मिलते थे, सहारनपुर जिले के अन्दर हकदारी के गांव हैं जिन को खेती के लिये लकड़ी की, जलाने के लिये लकड़ी की सुविधाएं थीं, जानवरों को वहाँ पर चराने के लिये, भेड़ बकरी चराने के लिये सुविधाएं थीं, उनकी ड्यूटी

धी कि जंगल में आग को बुझाये, तो वे सारी सुविधाएँ वापस ले ली गयी हैं। और अब अगर कोई जंगल से कमा रहे हैं तो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी ही हैं जिनकी स्थिति यह है कि जैसे सरमायेदार और राजा नबाब होते हैं और लकड़ी के ठेकेदार होते हैं। पहले हम को सर पर लकड़ी निकालने की इजाजत थी। बेलगाड़ी पर लकड़ी निकालने की इजाजत थी, वह सब खत्म हो गयी। जो बड़े बड़े जंगलात के अफसर और ठेकेदार हैं वे मिल कर के वहाँ पर खूब लूटपाट करते हैं। वीकर सेक्शन आफ सोसाइटी में एक और वर्ग फंस गया, कश्मीर के गुजर जो कि महारनपुर और देहरादून में आये हैं, उन बेचारों की दोनों हाथों में लूट होती है। दूध भी जाना है, मक्खन भी जाता है, घी भी जाता है, कोई भी जंगलात का अधिकारी और कर्मचारी ऐसा नहीं होगा जो उनसे दूध, घी, मक्खन न लेता हो। उन बेचारों के घर भी नहीं हैं। एक दफ़ा हमारे यहां सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उनको आश्वामन दिया था कि तुम्हारे अधिकारों की रक्षा होगी। सी० बी० गुप्ता माहब उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री थे, लेकिन अभी तक उनके लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ, न घर है और न वार है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उनकी दशा की तरफ ध्यान दे।

दिल्ली और इसके आसपास एक समस्या पैदा होती है और वह यह कि दिल्ली में मई से खोया बनाने पर पाबन्दी हो जाया करती है, क्योंकि अगर शॉर्टेज होगी तो थोड़ा पैसा किसान को मिल जायेगा। लेकिन खोये पर तो पाबन्दी है पर आइसक्रीम और कुल्फी बनने पर पाबन्दी नहीं है जिसे उंचे वर्ग के आदमी खाते हैं। हम कल शादी करने चलेगे, गांव में मिठाई बनायें तो हमें मावा नहीं मिलेगा पुलिस को रिश्तत दे कर चाहे जो बना लो। तो जो मावा यहां पर आता था वह इन्टीरियर से आता था, वह दूध की ज्वल में नहीं आता। तो सरकार को देखना चाहिये

जब थोड़ा सा ज्यादा पैसा किसान को मिलने का मौका होता है तो उस वक्त पाबन्दी लग जाती है, यह उचित नहीं है।

ग्रेन टेक ओवर पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं सरकार तो पूरा प्रयत्न करेगी, लेकिन उन पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों की छांड कर जो थोक व्यापार को लेना जनता के हित में नहीं समझते, आज सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों का कर्तव्य हो गया है कि जो महत्वपूर्ण कदम सरकार ने उठाया है, समाजशाद की तरफ जिसमे गरीब को, शहर और देहात में, अमीर और गरीब को एक ही दुकान पर एक ही रेट से सामान मिलता है, इस काम में स्वयंसेवक की भावना से काम करें और इस महत्वपूर्ण कदम को सफल बनावें। यह उन की परीक्षा है और समाजताद की तरफ बढ़ने में तथा देश के अन्दर एक गेटमासक्रियर क्रीएट करने में बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी।

**श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं अपने मंत्रियों को बधाई देता हूं। परन्तु मंत्रियों के अधिकार सीमित हैं। इन मंत्रियों के हाथ में पानी होना चाहिये, बिजली विभाग होना चाहिये। पर पानी और बिजली का मंत्रालय अलग है। इनके हाथ में खाद का मंत्रालय भी होना चाहिये। बैलों के बगैर खेती नहीं होती है इसलिये गऊ हत्या बन्द होनी चाहिये ताकि बैलों की संख्या बढ़े और गाय के गोबर से ज्यादा अच्छी खाद बनती है। इसलिये चाहे मंत्री एक हो, परन्तु बिजली, पानी सब इन के हाथ में हो।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह देखना हूं कि अभी आप ने गल्ले का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह अधूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण है। जैसे तिल पेर ली जाय तो ठीक है, रख ली जाय तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर कुचल दी जाय तो न तेल मिलेगा उससे और न खली। इन्होंने गेहूं का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया,

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जा]

अरहर 150 रु० क्विंटल बिक रही है जो कि बिबनी चाहिये 50 रु० क्विंटल तो जो जानवरों के खाने की चीज है, जैसे जौ आदि वह 115 रु० क्विंटल बिक रही है, और गेहूं 84 रु० क्विंटल तो आप अरहर की तुलना में गेहूं का भाव 200 रु० क्विंटल कीजिये, या फिर जितनी भी चीजें हैं सबका राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये । जैसे सीमेंट, लोहा, तेल किसानों के प्रयोग की वस्तुएं यह अधूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहिये, राष्ट्रीयकरण जो हो वह पूरा हो, इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण ऐसा है कि बिचौलियों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, अधूरे राष्ट्रीयकरण का मतलब है कि बिचौलियों के कान, नाक काटे गये । तब बिचौलिया सोचेंगी कि इनका सर काटो । तो अगर बिचौलिये खत्म करना हों तो इन का सर काटो, पूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण करो ताकि बिचौलियें रहे ही न । न रहे वांस, न रहे वांगुरी । लेकिन यह नहीं हो पाता है । क्योंकि हम लोग भी अभी पूंजीपतियों से लड़ने के लिये पूरे तैयार नहीं हैं ।

कहते हैं हिन्दू मुस्लिम दंगा हो गया । कैसे हो गया ? कहाँ गये गृह मंत्री? कैसे दंगे हो जाते हैं । यह सारा काम कमजोरी का है । कौन लड़ाते हैं हम को ? पैसे वाले । उन पैसे वालों की सारी सम्पत्ति जब्त कर ली जाय । जहाँ झगड़ें हों वहाँ पर सामूहिक जुर्माना कर दिया जाय, और जहाँ गरीबों की झोंपड़ी जलायी हों तो वहाँ उन के महल बना दिये जायें । मुझे दे दीजिये गृह मंत्रालय, मार मार कर ठीक कर दो । तो अधूरापन मुझे पसन्द नहीं है ।

हमारे कृषि मंत्रियों ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है, हमारी खेती में बड़ी उन्नति हुई है । मेरे कालेज में 400 एकड़ में खेती होती है, मैं जानता हूँ कि जो इन्होंने उन्नत बीज दिया उस से 50, 60 मन प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से पैदावार हुई जब कि पहले 4 मन एक एकड़ में होती थी । परन्तु अभी हम को संतोष नहीं

है क्योंकि गरीबों तक यह बात नहीं पहुँची । अमीर अमीर होता चला जा रहा है, और नारा लगाया जाता है कि हमें गरीबी हटानी है। गरीबी क्यों हटानी है ? अमीरों, दलालों और चोरों को हटाइये, भ्रष्ट मंत्रियों को और अफसरों को निकालिये, यह नारा होना चाहिये । यह नारा हो नहीं पाता । साल भर में एक बार डिबेट कर लेते हैं और बेचारे मंत्री बैठे बैठे दो दिन अपने उत्तर दे कर चले जाते हैं, गाड़ी वहीं की वहीं रहती है । कैसे काम चले, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ? इसलिये कड़ाई होनी चाहिये । हमारी सरकार को राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में मजबूत होना चाहिये । बिना वैनों के छोटे छोटे किसान काम नहीं कर सकते । ट्रैक्टर भी इनके हाथ में होना चाहिये । ट्रैक्टर के कारखाने कहाँ हैं ? किसान बैचारा अगर ट्रैक्टर लेता है तो उसको ठीक कराने के लिये लखनऊ जाता है । मेरा गुस्सा है कि कृषि मंत्रालय की तरफ से ट्रैक्टरों की मरम्मत का प्रबन्ध जगह जगह होना चाहिये, उनका सुधार और देखभाल होनी चाहिये । इनको जितनी बघाई दो कम है, बहुत बड़ा काम किया है : पर हमारी सरकार और ऊपर के लोग बैठ कर के यह तय क्यों नहीं करते हैं कि चीन और रूस कैसे तरक्की कर गये, जो हम से पीछे थे ?

यहाँ मजहब भी रखना चाहते हैं, धर्म भी रखना चाहते हैं, रामायण की पूजा करना चाहते हैं जिसमें स्त्रियों और शूद्रों के लिये जो कहा गया है वह बहुत ही खराब है, दुनिया भर के धर्म कर्म को रखना चाहते हैं, और चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयता हो जाय । अगर राष्ट्रीयता करना है तो जितनी भी भेदभाव पैदा करने वाली पुस्तकें हैं, चाहे हिन्दुओं की हों, या मुसलमानों की हों जब तक पार्लियामेंट के सामने उठा कर इनकी होली नहीं जलायी जायेगी तब तक देश में भेदभाव नहीं मिट सकता है, न कोई तरक्की हो सकती है ।

14 hrs.

मुझे बान तो बहुत लम्बी कहती थी, लेकिन टाइम थोड़ा है, इसलिये थोड़े समय में ज्यादा बान कहता हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज तम्बाकू की क्या जरूरत है। तम्बाकू के बजाय और कुछ उगाइये। तम्बाकू में बीस पानी लगते हैं। कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि बीस पानी देकर तम्बाकू पैदा किया जाय। बीस पानी में चार दूसरी फसलें हो सकती हैं।

यहां यह होता है कि हम लोग अपनी बात कहते हैं, उसके बाद ऊपर से काम होता है। होना यह चाहिये कि जो जनता की आवाज है वह हम पार्लियामेंट में कहें, हमारी आवाज कैबिनेट में जाय, कैबिनेट प्रधान मंत्री से कहे और उसकी आवाज पर प्रधान मंत्री काम करें। आज इसका उल्टा है। जो प्रधान मंत्री आज चाहती हैं उसको कैबिनेट करती है। जो कुछ करना चाहिये उसका निर्णय हम लोग करें। जब जनता में बैठकर हम लोग यहां की स्थिति के बारे में कहते हैं तो लोगों को उबकाई आती है। जब हम कहते हैं कि गेहूं 76 रुपये में बेचो तो वह कहते हैं कि 150 रुपया क्विंटल तो अरहर बिक रही है और हमसे 75 रुपया गेहूं बिकवाते हो? कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह अधूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण है। यह सच्चा राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं है। यह हमारा विनाश कर देगा। अगर दुश्मन को मारना है तो तुरन्त उसे मार देना चाहिये। नाक कान काट कर लोगों को दुश्मन नहीं बनाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं खाय और कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI (Kasergod): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture. Agriculture is the

backbone of India's progress. I congratulate the Ministry of Agriculture for the progress it has achieved in the field of agriculture.

There are many difficulties which the farmers have to face. We are now depending on the monsoons and the rivers in our country. By digging more wells and tanks we can irrigate more land and achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of food.

The Government has announced its decision to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains. I am sure this has surprised many people. If this has to be made a success the people who are in charge of this work will have to work with firmness. Procurement of foodgrains has to be gone through and more fair price shops must be opened in the country for distribution to the consumers.

Talking about the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture I have to say something about Kerala. I request that steps should be taken to improve the fisheries there. Fishing harbour facilities should be provided at Azhikkal, Kasergod and Puthiangadi. These facilities should be provided at Canannore also.

The arecanut and coconut growers in my State are facing great difficulty and the prices of these articles are going down. I request the Government to look into the matter and take necessary steps to see that the difficulties faced by the arecanut and coconut growers are removed.

Sir, I understand that steps are being taken to shift the Spices Developmental Centre from my constituency. I request that this should be stationed at Hosdurg or Kasergod.

A lot of waste-land is being taken over by Government and distributed to landless people. In my State there is a large amount of such land lying waste. This land should be taken over by Government, irrigation facilities provided there and given to landless people to

[Shri Ramachandran Kadamnappalli]

cultivate. If this is done I am sure we can achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of food.

In conclusion, Sir, I have to say that the Government should extend easy credit facilities to the poor farmers, give them the necessary agricultural implements at concessional rates. The fisheries in Kerala should be improved and for that the Ministry of Agriculture should pay more attention.

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों के ऊपर मुझको बोलने का अवसर दिया।

सबसे पहली बात यह है कि आज पच्चीस वर्षों के कांग्रेस शासन में देश के अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो पाया है यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। मैं आपको राजस्थान की बात बतलाऊँ। राजस्थान के 26 जिलों में आज अकाल की छाया पड़ रही है। आदमी घाम खा कर अपना गुजर कर रहे हैं और कई आदमी तो भूख के शिकार हो कर मर भी गये। मगर यह सरकार जिन्दा रह रही है। नहीं मालूम कैसे बँटी है। कितनी लज्जा की बात है कि छोटे छोटे मुल्क हम से आगे निकल कर आत्म-निर्भर बन चुके ख. खात के मामले में, लेकिन हम आज भी विदेशों के सामने हाथ फैला कर बैठे हैं। पिछले वर्ष 20 लाख टन अनाज मंगाया था, अब की मंत्री महोदय 80 लाख टन मंगाने की सोच रहे हैं।

पिछले पच्चीस सालों में हम 80,000 करोड़ रुपये बाहर से उधार ले चुके हैं जिसका 2 करोड़ रुपया मूद देने हैं। अगर इसका थोड़ा सा हिस्सा हम खेती पर लगा देते तो हमारी कितनी उन्नति हो सकती है खेती में। हम 7,500 करोड़ रुपया आज तक खेती में लगा चुके हैं फिर भी कहते हैं कि :

ऊपर इन्द्र, नीचे इन्दिरा,  
भरोसा कृष्णचन्द्रा।

अगर एक साल इन्द्र ने पानी नहीं बरसाया तो सारा मामला खत्म हो गया। एक साल उपज अच्छी हो गई आप कहने लगे कि हम निर्यात करने जा रहे हैं। आप ने नारा लगा दिया कि हम निर्यात की स्थिति में आ गये हैं। लेकिन परिस्थिति का ऐसा झटका लगा कि आपको विदेशों के सामने हाथ पसारना पड़ गया। बड़ी भ्रमशूल की बात है, क्या उठाने हैं, क्या पटकने हैं।

अब देखिये, हर चीज का सरकारीकरण कर दिया। गेहूँ का सरकारीकरण हो गया, खाद्यान्न का सरकारीकरण हो गया। और यह सरकारीकरण नहीं अधिकारीकरण है। आपने 6 अरब रुपया इस पर खर्च करने के लिये रखा है। 6 अरब रुपया आपका इस पर खर्च करेंगे। क्या आपने कभी विशेषज्ञों की राय ली है कि इसका भाव क्या दिया जाय ? 75 रुपया आप देंगे ? अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने एक गुजरात के भामा भाई परमार को तीन हजार रुपया इनाम दिया है इसलिए कि एक एकड़ में 3 हजार का गेहूँ पैदा किया और उसका खर्चा कितना आया ? 800 रुपया। आपने कभी आँखों से देखा है कि 800 रुपया खर्चा किस तरह से आता है ? इसमें 30 गाड़ी गोबर की खाद है, सौ किलो अमोनियम फास्फेट है। सौ किलो यूरिया है। सात सात किलो का तीन दफे छिड़काव है। 9 दफे पानी दिया जायेगा। सौ किलो मंगफली की खाद है। सौ किलो अरण्डी की खाद है और 45 किलो बीज डाला है। उसके बाद उसकी हार्ड, जोताई, निराई अलग है। तो सरकार को यह पता है कि यह 800 रुपये ही होता है। आखिर 30 गाड़ी गोबर की खाद किनने की लगाई। 100 किलो यूरिया कितने का लगाया। सौ किलो अमोनियम फास्फेट कितने का लगाया। और सात सात किलो का छिड़काव कितने का लगाया। आँखे मिच गई और कहते हैं कि किसान ने तीन हजार का एक एकड़ में गेहूँ पैदा कर लिया। इसी तरह से आप किसान

को भूलाबै में ले कर उम के उपर टैकम लगाते है कि तीन हजार का एक एकड़ में पैदा कर लिया । उस भाभा भाई परमार से पूछो कि उस न ही एक एकड़ में गेहूं क्यों बोया ? 19 एकड़ में क्यों नहीं बोया ? अरे, 19 एकड़ में वो कर बतलाते अपनी बचत तब हम मानने । लेकिन घर की खेती, जव जितना मन में आया चारा डाल दिया, गाय ने खाया खाया, नहीं खाया फेंक दिया । यह इन का हाल है । एक ही आदमी के उपर सारे देश को निर्भर करते है । अच्छे अच्छे विणेपजों की राय में सौ रुपये क्विंटल से कम गेहूं नहीं विकना चाहिए था । आप हिमाव लगा कर देख लें । लेकिन आप ने कदम इस तरह किमानों को चोटी काट ली । कह दिया बेटा, ऐसा कह देना । हां, साहब, कह दिया ।

यह उन्नत कृषि फरवरी 1973 की रिपोर्ट है । इस में क्या लिखा है । आप ने कभी खेती की है । मैं खेती करने वाला आदमी हूं और खेती करता हूं । अच्छी से अच्छी खेती में ने कर के देख ली है । 8 क्विंटल से ज्यादा निकलता ही नहीं है एक बांधे के अन्दर । यही धान की उपज है, यही गेहूं कि की उपज है और यूरिया से जो प्रोडक्शन 1965 में निकला था वह प्रोडक्शन आज गिरता जा रहा है । गेहूं की फसल जितनी 72 में निकली थी 73 में नहीं निकली । यह भी देखा ? जो 72 में निकला वह 73 में नहीं निकला और आप किमानों को लटकाए खड़े हैं कि नहीं साहब, इन पर इतना टैकम लगा दो । क्या होगा कि 18 करोड़ रुपया टैकम मे आएगा । लेकिन अब कैसे होगा । क्या किमानों को आप वापस दोगे राज्य मंत्री श्री गेर सिंह साहब ने कहा कि 500 लाख टन से बढ़ा कर 11 सौ लाख टन उपज करने वाले हैं और कब करने वाले हैं ? इस योजना में अब तक कहा थे ? यह एक ही साल में डबल हो जाएगा क्या ऐसे ही कुओं के बारे में बताया उन्होंने कि 56

लाख 57 हजार से 65 लाख कुओं को बिजली देने वाले हैं । लेकिन रुपये कितने खर्च किए ? 375 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का अनुमान है ।

आप के बजट में 13 परसेंट कृषि पर खर्च होता है जब कि बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र 40-45 परसेंट खर्च करते हैं । आप ने 13 परसेंट खर्च किया । एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि हम बेकारों को रोजी दे रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप ने तीन लाख लोगों को यह सरकारीकरण और अधिकारीकरण कर के बेकार कर दिया । क्या आप को स्टाफ नहीं भरना पड़ेगा ? क्या आप को मकदूम नहीं लेने पड़ेंगे, तोलने वाले नहीं रखने पड़ेंगे ? आप को मशीं नहीं रखने पड़ेंगे ? मुनीम नहीं रखने पड़ेंगे ? मेरा मुआव है कि इन बेकार आदमियों को इसी काम में लगाया जाय ताकि वह अपनी जीविका कमा सकें ।

दूसरी बात .... (ध्वषधान) .... अरे, सुपर मार्केट में जरा जा कर देखिये, वह क्या होता है ? एक आदमी प्याज बेच रहा है, एक आदमी गोभी बेच रहा है, एक आदमी आलू बेच रहा है, एक आदमी तोरई बेच रहा है । उसकी तनख्वाह 250 रुपये और विकती कितनी है दिन में एक सेर । उधर एक मालिन सात सात चीजें लेकर बैठती है । उससे आप आलू भी लीजिये, तोरई भी ले लीजिये, प्याज भी ले लीजिये, उसकी तनख्वाह क्या है ? वह अपने पेट के लिये बेचती है । लेकिन वह काहे के लिये बेचते है ? वह अपने अधिकारियों के लिये बेचते हैं ।

अब आप शुगर का हल देखिये । एक दुकान पर मिल रही है 2 रुपये किलो और दूसरी पर जगह मिल रही है 4 रुपये किलो । 30 परसेंट शुगर जब कि खुली है तो वह तो चाहे जितनी ले लीजिये .... (ध्वषधान) .... मंत्रियों का हल तो यह है कि 90

[श्री श्रींगार लाल बेरवा]

प्रतिशत उनको डाक्टरों ने डायबिटीज बता रखी है। ऊपर से खाते हैं नीचे से पेशाब करते हैं। इनको तो शूगर पचती ही नहीं है। आप पूछ लें मंत्री महोदय से अगर इनको डायबिटीज न हो तो कहें। ये तो डायबिटीज के शिकार हैं। इनको शूगर की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं इनको पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री का राशन कार्ड कौन सी दुकान का बना हुआ है। उनके घर में कुल चार आदमी हैं। उनको 8 सौ ग्राम चीनी मिलनी चाहिये। कुल चार फेमिली मेम्बर उनके हैं। हमको बता दिया जाय कि आखिर कौन सी दुकान से शूगर उनका आती है? हम भी उसी दुकान में लायेंगे? लेकिन कहें कैसे? पांच करोड़ रुपा प्लेक्शन में चन्दा ले लिया है। इधर 70 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट बेच रही है, उधर 30 परसेंट दूकानदार बेच रहा है। 30 परसेंट वाली शूगर आप चाहे 40 बोरी ले लीजिये और 70 परसेंट वाली राशन की दुकान पर जाते हैं तो वह बताता है कि 200 ग्राम है। क्या मतलब है इसका? इधर 200 ग्राम और उधर चार बोरी पांच बोरी जितनी चाहिये उतनी ले जाओ। यही हाल गेहूँ का होगा। यही हाल सीमेंट का हो रहा है। यानी आपने जितना राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है उसका नतीजा आपके सामने आता जा रहा है और ये कम्युनिस्ट तो आपको डुबाने वाले हैं। ये आपको डुबा कर छोड़ेंगे। . . . . .

(व्यवधान) . . . . .

यह राजस्थान नहर का नक्शा मेरे पास है। यह जो अकाल सहायता का पैसा है और कृषि प्रोग्राम का सारा पैसा इसमें लगा दिया जाता तो आज यह नहर पूरी हो जाती और राजस्थान हरा भरा हो जाता। लेकिन यह आंख मीचे बैठ हुये हैं बीस साल से। 128 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा बना है और 250 किलोमीटर बाकी पड़ा है। सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिये। राजस्थान के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और ये बगलों में ऐंथ्याशी

और आराम कर रहे हैं। . . . . (व्यवधान)

. . . . . यह इरिगेशन और पावर का नहीं है। इसमें आपका भी है। जो हरित क्रान्ति की बात थी आज वह कहाँ चली गयी? वह हरित क्रान्ति का नारा लगाने वाले कहाँ चले गये?

इगलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ का भाव जरा सोच समझ कर आप रखें। और यह किलाबन्दी जो कर रखी है, कोटा से बूढ़ी तक रोटी नहीं ले जाने देते। पांच आदमियों की रोटी ले जायें तो छीन लेते हैं, ऐसी किलाबन्दी कर रखी है। अरे, शर्म करो, शर्म करो और जमुना जी में डूब मरो।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I am very grateful to the large number of hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the budget of my ministry. It only shows what priority is attached to the department of Agriculture and what interest the hon. Members take in agriculture. It is as it should be.

It is evident that Indian economy to a great extent depends on agricultural production. It provides food for our people and raw material for the development of industries and also earns foreign exchange for our country. Therefore I am grateful to the hon. Members for the very interesting discussion in which they had participated and also for the very useful observations which they have made in the course of this discussion. But at the same time, may I ask them to consider whether without considering facts and figures it was desirable to pass strictures on agricultural production or to say that during the last 25 years nothing has been done in our country for which we can take credit.

Some people have said that we should be ashamed of what has been happening in the Agriculture Department. I would only like to point out that there is nothing of which we need be ashamed of. I am proud of what our scientists and what our farmers have done so far as development and improvement of agriculture in our country is concerned.



Sir, some hon. Members went to the extent of quoting the Economic Survey which has been placed by the Finance Ministry that in 1970-71, there was an increase of over 7 per cent in our agricultural production whereas, in 1971-72 there is a decrease of about 1.7 per cent. From that they have jumped to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the agricultural production and about which they have expressed their concern. I would like the hon. Members to consider whether it would be proper or desirable to draw a conclusion from the fluctuation in the agricultural production that takes place from year to year. That will only mislead us because, agricultural production is bound to fluctuate on account of weather conditions not only in our country but throughout the world and because of the erratic behaviour of monsoon, deficient rain, floods and other natural calamities that is likely to fluctuate. This happens not only in our country but throughout the world. I may just inform the hon. Members that the countries which are supposed to be developed and which are completely mechanised and which have the full advantage of science and technology even they—whether it is the U.S.S.R., China or East European countries—have suffered the severe set-back so far as agricultural production during the last one or two years is concerned.

In this connection, I would like to point out that so far as our information and knowledge go, a country like the Soviet Union had to import 27 million tonnes of foodgrains last year. A country which is supposed to be developed so far as agricultural production is concerned—China—had also to import about six to seven million tonnes of foodgrains last year. Similarly, the same is the position as far as other countries are concerned. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Members that this kind of fluctuation is not only peculiar to our country but it is so all over the world. In order to judge whether there has been any improvement and development in the agricultural production, we have to take into account the number of years, that

is from 1960-61 to 1970-71 and 1972, and take the average of ten years. I would like to inform the hon. Members that during the last ten years, if we take the production of the last ten years, then you will find that there is an increase of about 2.34 per cent of average agricultural production. That means, the average increase in food production is about 2.64 per cent every year. That is one aspect. The second thing is that we have to consider whether, in the course of last twenty or twenty-five years since we became independent, whether some infrastructure had been created or not in our country. That can give us increased production in agriculture. That is a matter which has to be considered.

I would like the hon. Member to remember that so far as irrigation potential is concerned, it has increased from 20 million hectares to 40 million hectares during the last twenty-five years. The fertiliser consumption which was 70,000 tonnes in 1950-51 increased to 2.6 million tonnes in 1971-72. The gross area benefited by plant protection measures increased from 2.4 million hectares in 1955-56 to 49 million hectares in 1971-72. The number of tractors used increased from 31,000 in 1960-61 to over one lakh in 1970-71. So, in whatever direction you look so far as inputs which are important for agricultural production are concerned, you cannot arrive at any other conclusion except that sufficient work has been done in the Agriculture Ministry to create the necessary potential.

If we take the irrigated area, without the use of pesticides, high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, etc., the grain produced for every hectare is 0.5 tonnes. Today we have 40 million hectares under irrigation. That alone, if properly provided with fertilisers, high yielding varieties of seeds, etc., can produce sufficient quantity of food for our country. But it is unfortunate that this has not been utilised uniformly all over the country. The other day I had an opportunity of going to Punjab and Haryana. I was really interested to know that in Ludhiana, the average yield of wheat per hectare is 33 quintals. The

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

average yield of Punjab is 24. The All India average is only 12; it has now increased to 14. In the United States, the average yield is 28. So, even in our country, the average yield in a district like Ludhiana is much more than the average of the United States. If Ludhiana can do it, why can't the other parts of the country? If this average is there in all the wheat-producing States, there can be no problem about food production.

AN HON. MEMBER: The only problem is irrigation.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Even where there is irrigation available, it has not been profitably utilised.

So far as irrigation is concerned, we need not go for big projects. In States like Bihar, U.P. and M.P., there is tremendous potential of underground water. If that can be utilized in a very short time our problem can be solved to a great extent. Here I would like to quote the instance of our own country a little earlier, in the early part of last year, when things were not going on very well, when there was erratic behaviour of monsoon, no rain in the early part of last year and scanty part in the latter part. Then we were under the apprehension that there will be a shortfall of 14 million to 15 million tonnes of food-grains in our country. At that time when we from the Agriculture Ministry, myself and my colleagues, had a talk with the pressmen and told them that we are going to overcome this difficulty by taking various steps, no one believed us. But because of the investment of Rs. 152 crores which we made with the help of the Finance Ministry, by the co-ordination of the activities of the State Governments we were able to improve not only the khariff production but also make considerable improvement in the rabi yield. This is something which we will have to take note of.

Therefore, it will not be proper to come to a conclusion that because in a particular year there has been a shortfall as compared to the previous year, so there is something wrong with the agricultural production or the people who

are dealing with productions. We have to take an overall picture and see what has been happening in our country. Here we have to put on record our appreciation of the very useful work which our scientists have been doing during the past few years as also the very valuable work which has been done by many of the farmers in our country. We should not do anything either in this House or outside to give an indication that there is something wrong somewhere because that will not help our country.

So far as production is concerned, I entirely agree that there is no need for us to feel complacent. We have to make all-out efforts to improve our agriculture so that in our future years we are not affected either by drought or by flood.

In 1965-66 and 1966-67 when there was bad weather we had a steep fall in production from 89 million tonnes in 1964-65 to 72 and 74 million tonnes—a drop of nearly 17 and 15 million tonnes, respectively. But the kind of drought which we experienced during this year has no parallel in our country for the last 15 or 20 years. We shall not have such a steep fall this year as anticipated. A few months ago I indicated that we shall be exceeding 100 million tonnes of production this year. Then I was not believed. I said that it will be nearly 102 or 103 million tonnes. Proper estimates will be available to us at the end of June or beginning of July when the agricultural year is over. The present estimate is that we shall be very close to 102 million tonnes during 1972-73.

I would like the hon. Members to consider another thing. Even in these bad years, one thing is apparent that so far as production of wheat and rice is concerned, it has been increasing from year to year. These are two crops which are mostly dependent on irrigation. But so far as coarse grains are concerned which are rain-fed and which are mostly grown during the kharif season, we have not yet been able to make much progress. There has been fluctuation from year to year. There is something which has to be done in this direction.

What we are trying to do is to increase production activity during the rabi period and to bring about more production during the rabi season than in the previous years. Formerly, so far as rabi production is concerned, it was only about 36 per cent of the production during the whole year. Recently, it has come up about 44 per cent. We want to increase it more during the rabi period.

Secondly, we are taking steps to see to what extent irrigation in areas where it can be provided can be extended. Similarly, our scientists are at work in order to find out some suitable variety of coarse grain which can help us in increasing production. We have also undertaken in the course of past few years some pilot projects in the dry areas. I think, 24 or 25 pilot projects have been taken. In 54 trough-prone districts, we have also undertaken similar programme. I am sure, all this will help us to increase production.

In this connection, I must say, so far as the production of pulses is concerned, it has been stagnant during the past few years. This is a matter of concern. We have been talking with our scientists that they have to do something in this direction in order to help us to find out high-yielding varieties of seeds which will help us in increasing production of pulses. I am glad to inform the hon. Members that on account of the efforts undertaken by our scientists, some progress in this direction also has been made. At least in the case of *arhar* and *moong*, some varieties have been discovered which are of short duration and they are at work to find out better varieties which can be of short duration and they are at work to find out better varieties which can be of short duration and which can also be used for multiple cropping purposes. These are some of the activities which we have been undertaking. I would not like to take the time of the House by going more in detail, so far as foodgrain production is concerned.

Our activities are directed not only for increasing production of foodgrains or

cereals but our activities are also directed for increasing production of commercial crops. The hon. Members may have seen that during the last two years it has been possible for us because of new hybrid varieties of cotton to increase production of cotton. I think, it was over 65 lakh bales in 1971-72. I hope, the same thing will follow so far as jute is concerned.

So far as sugarcane is concerned, I would only like to point out that the policy which we have pursued during the last one year has shown some results. Last year our production of sugar had fallen to about 31 lakh tonnes. This year we were hoping to get 36 lakh tonnes. But the present figures indicate that we are likely to exceed 37 lakh tonnes, and this was in spite of the bad weather conditions in some parts of the country. And I hope that, with the efforts which our cultivators, our growers, are putting in, it will be possible for them to provide us with more sugarcane during the next year. (Interruptions) I shall come to the question of prices later on. This is so far as production is concerned.

Two very important points were raised by the hon. members in the course of the discussion. One was that the benefit of increased production, according to them, had gone to big farmers and it had not gone to small farmers. May I only point out one thing that, to a certain extent, this is so. But to say that no benefit has been provided to the small farmers will also be incorrect. Take, for instance, irrigation. Investment has been made for medium or major irrigation or minor irrigation by the Centre or by the States; the benefit of that irrigation has been derived not only by big farmers but also by small farmers. It is true that, so far as credit facilities for development of irrigation through institutions are concerned, the maximum advantage has been derived by the big farmers and there, it may be said that, so far as small farmers are concerned, they have not received the same kind of assistance as has been given to the big farmers. So far as other agricultural inputs are concerned, perhaps that may be so. But may I inform the House that

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

we were conscious of this fact and during the past one or two years, our policy has changed, as a result of which change we are now going to give the same help, same assistance, same benefit, to the small farmers also?

In this connection I would like to point out that we have taken up the scheme of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers. This scheme has been started only two years ago. In the first year, it did not make much impact, but during the present year it has made a very considerable progress. And I may inform the House that, so far as credit facilities to the marginal and small farmers are concerned, about Rs. 49 crores have been provided to them through various means?

Similarly, so far as unemployment in rural areas is concerned, the crash programme for rural employment has been taken up and it has also made a tremendous progress.

Through these activities it is our effort to achieve results, but this cannot be achieved in one day, but we hope to do and in the course of the last one or two years we have covered 46 districts for the small farmers scheme and 41 districts for the marginal farmers scheme. That means 87 districts out of the 340 districts we have in the whole country. I hope in the coming years it will be possible for us to cover all the districts so that the benefit from these things may also go to the small farmers.

Another point which has been raised by the hon. Member is that so far as the new varieties of seeds are concerned, the work has been at a standstill and the only thing that was done, was done in the time of my esteemed colleague, Mr. C. Subramaniam. I am full of appreciation for the work which was done under guidance of my colleague, but I think it will be very uncharitable, so far as our scientists are concerned, to say that nothing is being done since a long time. Now, may I only point out that there is nothing at a standstill so far as research is concerned and so far as the work of research

through the extension services is concerned? That continued from that period and uptill now, a large number of varieties has been discovered and they have been taken to various States through our extension services and a good work has been done in that behalf.

So far as agricultural production is concerned, I hope that I have the support and I have the appreciation of the hon. Members which will give encouragement to those large number of people who are engaged in this activity, whether they are scientists, whether they are extension workers or whether they are farmers, so that it may be possible for them to do even better and not only help them to earn more for themselves but also to provide a good base for improving our economy.

Now, the question is what is being done so far as the prices are concerned. Now, I would only like to point out that so far as the prices are concerned, it is known to the hon. Members that when there is increased production or over-production, the person who suffers is the cultivator and at that time, it has been our experience, the wholesale dealer who is going to the growers and purchasing at a very low price, pushes it up and sells it at a higher price later on to the consumer. So, both the grower and the consumer suffer at the hands of these wholesale dealers, and it was the realisation of this fact that made it necessary for us to consider a method and consider a device through which we can give assistance both to the grower and the consumer.

So far as the question of take-over of the wholesale trade is concerned, this is not something which has been done in a hurry. This is a matter which has been under our consideration....

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) :

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जब मकई और जौ का दाम 105 रुपये निर्धारित है तब आप गेहूँ का दाम नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ का दाम क्यों नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :  
मकई और जी का सरकारी रेट 110 रुपया  
नहीं है। आप उसको ब्लैक मार्केट रेट से  
कैसे कम्पेयर कर सकते हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I will deal with  
that question also.

I was just dealing with this question of  
take-over of the wholesale trade. I would  
like to point out that so far as this ques-  
tion is concerned, this matter has been  
considered by us with all its implications.  
This decision has not been taken in a  
hurry. After taking into consideration the  
economic effect, after taking into consi-  
deration the financial aspect, after taking  
into consideration the administrative as-  
pect, we have taken action so far as this  
decision is concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Are  
you going to control the prices of the  
inputs and co-relate them with the prices  
of the foodgrains? It is true that this has  
its impact on the prices.. Can you link  
this up? That is the major point at issue.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I want to tell  
hon. Members one thing. I am glad that  
a large section of the House has suppor-  
ted this policy so far as this matter is con-  
cerned....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are fully  
with you. We shall go all-out to give  
you support.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Take over  
coarse grains also.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as this  
policy is concerned, so far as Government  
is concerned, may I tell you here  
that it has also been mentioned  
on several occasions by the Prime Minis-  
ter that there is no question of going  
back on this policy? Hon. Members may  
realise that some threats have been given  
to us by whole sale traders that they  
would do all that is possible in order to  
defeat this policy and they will also boy-  
cott the supply of other essential com-  
modities and so on and so forth. I would  
not like to go into details but I would  
like to inform the hon. House that we  
are fully conscious of what is likely to  
happen, we have taken note of every-

thing, and firm action will be taken to  
deal with the situation when the time  
arises.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-  
south): Bombay graindealers have dissoci-  
ated themselves with the All-India body's  
boycott attempt...

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am told that  
there are some vested interests who are  
dealing in this trade who do not want  
to allow us to procure food-grains in this  
country. But may I inform the hon.  
Members that our procurement till yes-  
terday was over 50,000 tonnes of wheat?  
(Interruption) I said, our procurement till  
yesterday evening was 50,000 tonnes of  
wheat. If we compare this figure with  
the procurement of the last year....the  
figure last year was only of the order of  
about 2500 or 2600 tonnes,—I may assure  
the House that the trend which is avail-  
able to us at the present moment gives us  
an indication that whatever we hope to  
achieve by way of procurement will be  
achieved as early as possible. There is  
one other point which I wish to point out  
to hon. Members, namely, that Haryana  
and Punjab have not come in the market  
in a big way; they are still harvesting; and  
when they start coming, this trend will  
further improve and I certainly hope that  
the target which we have fixed, namely,  
the procurement of over 8 million tonnes  
of wheat will be achieved.

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :  
क्या आपका कुछ दखल पानी और बिजली  
में भी है जिससे यह सारी बात दुर्गन्त हो  
सके ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the  
question of price is concerned, the hon.  
Member raised one question that if some  
coarse grains are available at higher pri-  
ce, why should wheat be sold at lower  
price and so on. Wheat also in the black-  
market was sold at a higher price. And,  
are we today to fix the price of foodgrains  
available at black market? We have to  
put a stop to this kind of activity.  
We have to see that if the wholesale  
dealers do not behave so far as procure-  
ment of foodgrains is concerned, we shall  
be compelled to take action in that direc-  
tion.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO** (Mahendragrah): It is not a question of blackmarket; it is a question of wheat receiving less price than other produce. Gowara which is not foodgrain is selling at Rs. 125 per quintal and it does not require any irrigation. Why should the farmer suffer for producing wheat?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** I am grateful for the support of hon. Members to our policy. You may take this from me—so far as the production of wheat is concerned. I think he knows much more than I do and he will also support me when I say this that when the Government fixed this price of procurement of Rs. 76 a few years ago a large number of our growers did not get even that much price at the time of harvesting; and these were purchased from them at a much cheaper rate, at a much lower rate, than the rate which had been announced by the Government. Last year we said to the growers: this is the price at which Government will procure wheat. Knowing the price which they will get from the Government, they have gone in for the cultivation of wheat and they are doing it. We have to consider whether we should try to bring about reduction in the cost of production so far as the cultivator is concerned. That is the real point and that is the real issue about which some thought has to be given and some action has to be taken. This can be done in two ways: Firstly we have to increase productivity so that from one acre or one hectare the cultivator can get more grain than what he had been getting in the past: Take a cultivator in Ludhiana for instance. If he sells the wheat which he gets out of his farm, there, the cost of production will be less than the cost of production in another part of the country where the average production is about 12 or 14 quintals per hectare. We have to see how we can help the cultivator for the purpose of increasing production and try to reduce his cost of cultivation so that it will be possible for him to sell at that price. Then, Sir, we have to see that the input which he puts in is available to him at a reasonable price. These are the matters about which the

Government is giving serious consideration and we will do all that is possible, all that is necessary, in order to help the cultivators. But, I do not accept the view or the claim that simply because some blackmarket price is prevailing, therefore, on that basis, wheat price also should be increased or they should be given more.

Now, in this connection, I would like to make another point quite clear to my hon. friend. It is this. We have allowed the retail dealers to operate. So far as the retail dealers are concerned, they will be allowed to purchase from the *mandis* but they will not be allowed to purchase from the purchasing centres which we are setting up within a radius of four and five miles of a cultivator and they will be given licence under which licence the quantities which they will purchase on a particular day will also be indicated, the stock which they will be allowed to keep will also be indicated, and the price at which they will sell to the consumer will also be indicated. They will not be allowed to sell at a higher price than the price which will be available from the fair-price shops in the particular area and so on and so forth. There has been some sort of confusion among some persons that if retail dealers are allowed to operate, so far as consumer is concerned, his price will not be controlled, and he can easily go to the farmer and give higher price. If he wants to give higher price to the grower we have no objection but he will have to sell to the consumer at more or less the same price at which any consumer gets from the fair-price shops. These are the matters to be tackled and I hope the hon. Member will try to assist us to see that this policy succeeds and I have no doubt that the question of taking over the wholesale trade in other grains will also receive our consideration.

15 hrs.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** I want to know what the State Governments are doing to the Wholesale traders who are holding the stocks?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** May I inform the House that we have issued directions to the State Governments that so far as the stocks, with the whole-sale traders are concerned, they should be given certain time within which they must dispose of them. If they do not do it within the time given to them, then the State Governments have to take over the stock and distribute it through fair-price shops at the procurement price.

I forgot to mention in the course of discussion about agricultural production that one of our most important items is land reforms and I may inform the House that, so far as my present information goes, nearly 14 States have undertaken the necessary legislation for providing ceiling which is in accordance with the guidelines given by the Central Government. The Bills of three States namely Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are pending with the Government. So far as the U.P. Government is concerned it has gone from the Agricultural Ministry and I think it will be sent from the Home Ministry to the State Government for the purpose of implementation. So far as the Maharashtra Government is concerned the matter is being examined in the Law Ministry and early action will be taken.

One hon. Member raised the question of Orissa. I have just heard from the Governor that he wants the Bill to be enacted here and we shall take early action in the matter.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What about the food crisis in Maharashtra? There is a severe crisis which may aggravate unless we do something.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** The hon. Member had raised the question this morning that there was some difficulty so far as the Maharashtra State was concerned. May I inform him that I have been giving special consideration not only to Maharashtra but also to Gujarat and Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh and Mysore? In spite of the difficult period, we have taken into consideration the various de-

mands which have been coming to us from these State Governments for the purpose of helping them to tide over these difficulties. Only last week, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had a discussion with me and he also had a talk with me last night, and I told him that whatever was the backlog would be supplied as early as possible and arrangements for that have been made. Besides, I have also issued special instructions that over 3000 tonnes of wheat which has been procured in Maharashtra during the past few days should also be released immediately to the Maharashtra Government for the purpose of distribution in that State. I may tell the hon. Member that I am conscious of all these difficulties and whatever is reasonably possible will be done not only for Maharashtra but for all these two or three States which are concerned.

So far as sugar is concerned, I have already indicated, and the hon. Member should appreciate it, that because of the policy decision which we took last year, the result is that this year we are likely to get more production of sugar.

Instead of 30 or 31 lakhs tonnes last year, we are likely to have more than 37 lakhs tonnes, but this is not enough because it is far below our requirements. Also, for future development and for future requirements, we have to increase the production of sugar.

In this connection, two questions have been raised. The first is whether any assurance has been given by us in order to allow the Sugar Mills Association to take over the sick mills. No such assurance has been given by me and I can assure the hon. Member so far as that matter is concerned.

**SHRI D. K. PANDA:** May I know whether that suggestion has been rejected outright or not?

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur):** They are creating a psychology in the country, and so it should be clearly said by Government that they are not going to take over and then give the sick mills to these people...

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** No question can arise just now, because as I have already said, we are awaiting the report of the inquiry committee to come to us, and after the report comes, Government will take a decision in this matter.

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY:** What about the memorandum of the Indian Sugar Mills Association? Will Government refute the charge of the Indian Sugar Mill Owners Association and say that they are not going to hand over these sick mills to all those persons?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** I do not know how that question arises, because Government have not handed over....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It should not develop into a dialogue between the hon. Minister and the Member.

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** May I know the reasons for sugar ration being half in the rural areas as compared to what it is in the urban areas?

**श्री पन्नालाल बाह्याल (गंगानगर) :**  
मैं दृष्टि मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** At 3.30 P.M. we have to take up private Members' business. If the hon. Minister would finish his speech five minutes before 3.30 P.M. or even earlier, I would allow a few Members a few questions which he can answer.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** I have laid before the House what we have been doing so far as agricultural production is concerned. I am sure the hon. House will agree with me that because of the effort put in by my Ministry and because of the work put in by the farmers, it has been possible for us to retrieve the position considerably.

May I also point out that we have been passing through a very difficult time? In this difficult time, I am particularly grateful to hon. Members for the assistance they have given me from time to time and

I hope I shall continue to get their assistance in the future also. I hope after a few days, after less than a month, it will be possible for us to tide over our difficulties. At the same time, I would not like hon. Members to be complacent about it, because though the rabi crop has been good and will be of great assistance, in order to overcome the many difficulties with which we were faced during the past few months, unless and until we have a good khariff crop also, it is not likely to be of much help. Therefore, we have to make efforts in that direction.

I may take the House into confidence that we are drawing up a programme for increased production of the khariff crop also not depending on the monsoon. A kind of programme similar to the one which was taken up for the rabi production will also be continued during the khariff period, and we hope that with the assistance of the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission, it will be possible for us to provide the necessary assistance to the various States for undertaking various activities which will help us in increasing production during the khariff period.

The only assistance which I would like hon. Members to give me at this time is this. I have mentioned about the various obstacles which are likely to be created, about which a threat is given. Whenever they have time, hon. Members, irrespective of the parties to which they belong, should go to their areas and constituencies and see that this programme of the takeover of wholesale trade is made successful. There can be little difficulty if all of us pull together and move in that direction.

In conclusion, I would like to say that today I can claim that because of the assistance which the hon. House has given, because of the financial investment which has been made during the past 20 years, particularly during the past five or six years, it has been possible for us to create an infra-structure in the Agriculture Ministry for which there is a good deal of potential. There is nothing about which we need worry. If we can utilise the



irrigation potential which has been created properly, if we can also utilise the other potential which has been created like high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and so on, I think we have a very good future so far as agriculture is concerned.

But I would like to warn hon. Members that so far as fertiliser is concerned, we have been facing difficulties because of inadequate production in our own country and because of non-availability of fertiliser from outside. Therefore, another assistance I seek from hon. Members is that not only should they ask our cultivators to do with the quantity of fertiliser we have in the country but they should see that in order to get the maximum benefit, they also use together with fertiliser the organic manure available in the country so that this difficulty may be overcome.

So far as power shortage is concerned, that is also of great concern to us. But I was glad to learn from my colleague, the Minister in charge of Irrigation, that they are taking steps to see that the shortfall is made up as early as possible, say, by the end of this year. This year, the shortfall was to a great extent due to the shortage of water throughout the country. Perhaps with better monsoon and with good snowfall during the winter season, perhaps this difficulty may not be felt by the hydel projects.

I hope that if power, fertilisers and other things are made available to us, it would be possible for us to give a better account of the Ministry of Agriculture than in the past, and I hope the future will be good and I seek your co-operation in that behalf.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. One by one; let me regulate it. Please sit down. I will allow a short question to as many Members as possible but then it should not become a speech. Mr. R. S. Pandey,

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Taking into consideration the food position in our country and fully knowing the agricultural cycle—it is good for two or three years and it is bad for the next one or two years—and knowing as I do that under your stewardship remarkable work has been done—there is no doubt about it and the House is happy—may I know whether you have done anything regarding deep-sea fishing? I think you have not succeeded in it. Taking into consideration the geographical position of the country—there is the sea on three sides—and considering what Japan has done—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: May I know whether you have done anything in order to arrange or operate in a big way the deep-sea fishing with the help of trawlers, and allotting more finance and making greater arrangements with refrigerators? May I know whether you have done anything in that direction?

श्री कमलामधु मधुकर (केसरिया) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सरकारों की ओर से जितने भूमि सुधार कानून पास किये गये हैं, उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। क्या सरकार इस काम को केरल के पैटर्न पर अर्थात् ग्राम पंचायत लेवल पर ला कर लागू करेगी, जिस से कि कम्युनिटी के आधार पर यह काम हो और जिस के जरिये जमींदार लोग जमीनों को छोड़ा कर न रखें और सही मायनों में किसानों को जमीन मिले। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है।

शुगर-केन प्रोग्राम के लिये जो दाम तय किये गये हैं, वे बहुत खराब हैं और जिस के खिलाफ पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में आन्दोलन हुआ है। क्या सरकार अगले वर्ष के लिये शुगर-केन की नई कीमत का ऐलान करने जा रही है, जिस के जरिये केन प्रोग्राम को लाभ होने वाला हो।

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

तीसरं—शुगर-केन इण्डस्ट्री में जो निक-मिक्च हैं क्या सरकार उनको लेने जा रही है या नेशनलाइज करने जा रही है । शुगर-केन इण्डस्ट्री के लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : सरकार की शिथिलता के कारण या पानी न मिलने के कारण या खाद न मिलने के कारण जिन किसानों की फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं—उन के लिये क्या सरकार फसल-बीमा योजना लागू करने का विचार कर रही है ?

शिण्डे साहब ने कहा था कि जो बटाई पर जमीन लेते हैं, उन से मेरी राय है कि वे बटाई वाली जमीन न दें, कब्जा कर लें । लेकिन मेरे इलाके में तो बन्दूक और गोलियों वाले हैं । उन की रक्षा के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

हमारे यहां जमीनों का जो अल्टामेन्ट हुआ है, 99 प्रतिशत गलत हुआ है, नीकरो को हुआ है, दुकानदारों को हुआ है, भूमिहीनों को जमीन नहीं मिली है । मेरे पास इतना बड़ा पोया है, लेकिन मैं प्रदर्शन नहीं करना चाहता हूं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो गलत जमीनों का अल्टामेन्ट हुआ है, क्या सरकार उन को कैन्सिल करवाने पर विचार करेगी ।

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): In order to increase the output of sugar, will the Government consider those factories particularly in the co-operative sector which are at present small and want to become bigger and reach the capacity of 1,250 tonnes? Will these factories be given all assistance possible from the Government to see that they are made big enough and feasible enough in this country?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): In view of the shortage of fertiliser and sugar would the Government impose control on both these commodities? In view of the takeover of wheat trade in the northern States, people in the south

especially Tamilnadu who are accustomed to taking wheat find it difficult to get wheat and have made representations also. Would the Government make some arrangements to get wheat for the people?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The hon. Minister has not satisfied me fully with respect to the adoption of a policy by the Government for permanently tackling the problems of drought affected areas in this country and in these areas I include Mysore State also. This has been happening for the last many years. Even now the Government had not given the specific and concrete steps to relieve the situation permanently. What steps they propose to take, I would like to know from the Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bhusarail): What is the order of buffer stock in foodgrains that the Government wants to build? Do they have any intention of building up any buffer stock in sugar? What is the basis of their estimate of thirty million tonnes of rabi crop?

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR (Gulbarga): So far as the Maharashtra Government are concerned, the hon. Minister has made it clear, the Maharashtra Government's procurement of wheat and the supply of wheat, etc. What about Mysore, particularly northern districts of Mysore which suffer various difficulties? Since 25th March, 1973 food is not there. I want a specific answer.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In view of the enquiry commission's majority opinion to nationalise the sugar industry, what steps are they going to take to nationalise the sugar industry? Sen Commission's report says that the cane price has to be fixed on the basis of the cost of production. That has not been followed. Will that be followed this year?

श्री मुलचन्द डागा (पाली) : राजस्थान की कड़ी धूप में जो अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासी लोग अकाल की स्थिति में काम करने जाते हैं उनके एक कुटुम्ब में से आप दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों को नहीं लेते हैं और उसमें

एक व्यक्ति को 70 पैसे या 80 पैसे से ज्यादा मिलने नहीं हैं तो क्या आप समझते हैं यह सम्भव है कि 70 या 80 पैसे कमाने वाला आदमी अपने सारे कुटुम्ब के लोगों का भरण-पोषण कर सकता है ?

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** The hon. Minister has recommended the use of inorganic manure because of shortage of fertilisers. Would the hon. Minister tell us how he proposes to meet the fuel requirements of villages? He knows cow dung is being extensively used as fuel.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Everybody knows that; you have put the question now; please resume your seat.

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** He does not know. Would exemption be given to pasture lands and village common lands which provide fuel wood? Secondly, how does he explain the invidious distinction between rural and urban areas for sugar rationing?

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati):** There are administrative complications in FCI and its function had not been very satisfactory for want of a zonal office in the four States of the Northeast region and the two Union Territories. Has the Government any proposal to set up a zonal office in any one of these areas?

**श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि माजिनल फार्मर्स और स्माल फार्मर्स के लिए क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज का प्रबन्ध किया गया है लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में किसी भी फार्मर को बैंक के द्वारा क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी नहीं दी जाती है तो क्या वह इसके बारे में जानकारी करेंगे ?

**श्री भगोरय अंबर (झाबुआ) :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

जहाँ पर राहत कार्य आरम्भ किए जाते हैं वहाँ पर मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों को केवल दो किलो अनाज प्रति माह दिया जाता है तो क्या जो मेहनत करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनका पेट दो किलों में भर सकता है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जो किसानों से वसूली करते हैं लेवी की वह प्रधानी के रूप में करते हैं तो क्या उसमें आप ढिलाई बरतेंगे ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश को आपने सूखे से निपटने के लिए बहुत कम राशि दी है इसलिए क्या उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

**श्री अण्णाला नायडू (अनकपल्ली) :** मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ विशाखापटनम फिशिंग हार्वर कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

**श्री नरसिंह पांडे :** मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है अपना बयान देते हुए कि 37 लाख टन चीनो की पैदावार होगी जबकि देश में कंजम्पशन 42 लाख टन के करीब है तो फिर वे कौन सी मशीनरी बनाने जा रहे हैं, क्या फुल कंट्रोल करेंगे या हाफहाटेंड करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ सके ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने तारीखें निश्चित की हैं कि अगर तब तक होलसेल डीलर्स राशन नहीं निकालेंगे गोडाउन्स से तो उनके खिलाफ डेटेरेन्ट मेजर्स के लिये जायेंगे, उनको जेल भेजा जायेगा तो उस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कोई कान्फ्रेंस बुलाने जा रहे हैं या क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री काले (जालना) :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो 54 जिले चुने गए थे उसमें 9 जिले महाराष्ट्र से लिए

[श्री काले]

गए थे लेकिन उसमें से 6 जिले ही लिए गए हैं दो तीन जिलों को क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है उसके बारे में जानकारी देने की कृपा करें।

**श्री राम कंबर (टोंक) :** छोटे किसानों को सस्ते ब्याज पर रूखा देने की बात की गई है। जो छोटे किसान होते हैं उनके पास पैसे की भी कमी होती है और अनाज की भी कमी होती है इसलिए क्या उनको खाने के लिए अनाज भी उधार देने का इन्तजाम किया गया है जोकि वह अपने खेत में पैदा करके वापिस कर सकें? इसका सही उत्तर मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have just four minutes more to go to 3-30. I do not know how the Minister is going to deal with all these questions. I think that it is about time that we give him an opportunity.

**श्री सतपाल कपूर :** आपने प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की बात कही है लेकिन पंजाब, हरियाणा और दूसरी कितनी ही स्टेट्स ने एडोशनल सोर्सज मांगे हैं तो क्या एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री एडोशनल सोर्सज प्रोवाइड करेगा?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Sir, I have covered a large ground during my observations and many points which have been raised by the hon. Members have also been dealt with. I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Members with regard to the difficulties faced by them in their constituencies. But, in the course of these questions, one or two important matters had been raised and about which, I forgot to make a reference. One was about the development of fishing. That is a very important aspect and I may inform the hon. Member, Shri R. S. Pandey that I am grateful to him for the opportunity which he has given me to clarify the position. I think that the hon. Member knows that we have already taken a decision to import about 50 deep-sea trawlers and out of that, ten have already come. And I think that the hon. Member must have also seen that recently an agreement has

been arrived at with the Polish Government. We hope that as a result of this agreement, there would be further activities and development of fishery in our country. Now the Post-graduate Institute of Fishery is doing research work. During the last ten years the number of mechanised sea-fishing crafts has increased from a few hundreds to about 12,000. The Fifth Five Year Plan provides for another 4,500. A large-sized ship has been procured as a gift from Norway which has been used for survey of fishery resources. The trawler import scheme for deep-sea fishing has taken care to protect the indigenous industry. Import licences are given only on the basis of the equal number to be bought from the indigenous production and imports. This is with regard to fishing.

Regarding financial assistance to State Governments to increase food production during the kharif period, I am taking up the question with the Finance Ministry and I hope it will be possible for us to provide the necessary finance.

Mr. Madhukar raised the question of land reforms. We are aware that some action in this behalf has been taken by the Kerala and Kashmir Governments. They have appointed some statutory committee to see that the land reform ceiling laws are implemented. We are thinking on that line and we shall see to what extent necessary assistance of the people at the lower level can be taken for implementing the land reform policies.

About crop insurance, Mr. Shinde has already dealt with it. We have decided that pilot schemes in some areas will be undertaken. It will not be compulsory but optional. I think some pilot schemes are being taken up.

For Mysore, we have already allotted 15,000 tonnes of wheat and 5,000 tonnes of milo and coarse grain. Only two days ago, we have sanctioned another 3,000 tonnes of milo.

Mr. Mishra raised the question about buffer stocks. Our present policy is to have a buffer stock of 7 million tonnes.

But the matter is under consideration. We are thinking whether during the fifth plan period it may be increased further.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** In the current year what is the order of buffer stock want to build?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** It is done on the basis of physical stock minus stock in the pipeline. That will depend upon the quantity of procurement.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** And import.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** Physical stock includes import also. I think by the beginning of July, we shall be able to give some indication in this behalf.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Do you want to build up a stock in sugar?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** Even now whatever we have been able to produce is not sufficient for our requirements. So, it cannot be considered now.

We shall give necessary consideration to the setting up of a regional office at Gauhati.

I have already said, we are giving special attention to the problem of taking up dry farming in drought prone areas. We shall give special consideration to this and see to what extent we can improve in the next few years.

I have also indicated that we are not content only with research activities. We want the results of these researches to be taken to the farmer by the Extension Department so that the grower and cultivator will get the benefit of our research in the country.

So far as the question of wages is concerned, this matter has been considered in consultation with the State Governments by the Central Team. Subject to correction in Gujarat, Maharashtra and

Rajasthan the maximum has been fixed at Rs. 3. I think on that basis they will get the wages.

**SHRI M. C. DAGA:** In Rajasthan they are getting only 70 to 80 paise.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED:** That may be for piece work.

I have done.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]*

#### DEMAND NO. 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'."

#### DEMAND NO. 2—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,79,90,000 on Revenue Account and

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

not exceeding Rs. 239,06,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

#### DEMAND NO. 3—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,34,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 75,25,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

#### DEMAND NO. 4—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,30,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,12,86,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

#### DEMAND NO. 5—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,43,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 47,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

#### DEMAND NO. 6—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,45,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

#### DEMAND NO. 7—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 134,27,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,44,27,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

#### DEMAND NO. 8—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,91,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Community Development'."

#### DEMAND NO. 9—DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 30,50,47,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Cooperation'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up Private Members' Business. Shri K. Lakkappa.

15.18 hrs.

#### PROFITEERING PREVENTION AND PRICE CONTROL BILL\*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the prices of essential articles of daily consumption and to prevent profiteering in such articles.

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-4-73.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the prices of essential articles of daily consumption and to prevent profiteering in such articles."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anadi Charan Das. Absent.

15.19 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (Substitution of article 335)

by Shri C. T. Dhandapani—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the Bill by Shri Dhandapani to amend the Constitution. Shri Dinesh Joarder was on his legs. He has informed us that he would not be here today to continue his speech.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am very much thankful to the mover of this Bill, Shri Dhandapani, who has brought this Bill before the House and drawn the attention of the Minister and the Government to this problem. He has tried to remove some of the drawbacks and difficulties which people belonging to the weaker sections, particularly those of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have to face on account of the non-implementation of the provisions of the Constitution. Of course, I am not in full agreement with Shri Dhandapani.

15.39 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I would like to point out, in his Bill he has mentioned Article 46 of the Constitution which reads as under:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic

interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Mr. Dhandapani, in his Bill, referred that Article 335 of the Constitution shall be substituted and shall be taken into consideration for making all appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. If I am permitted to quote Article 335 of the Constitution, it reads as under:

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

Article 335 contradicts Article 46. Although in Article 46 it is stated that claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be taken into consideration by the State while considering their appointments in various categories of services, here in Article 335 it mentions 'consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration'.

We all know that due to historical and other factors, generally the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not well up or well prepared to compete with the other candidates and so here the mention of 'consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration' indirectly indicates that their case will not be considered and thereby the appointing authority who considers the cases, knowingly or unknowingly takes shelter under this provision of the Constitution.

When we look to the reservation quota, the various State Governments have reserved the different percentage of posts. But I can say that they have not given them equal opportunities and that they have not taken some of the steps which have been mentioned in this regard. Say, out of 16 per cent reserved posts only 6 per cent or 8 per cent have gone to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[SHRI Arjun Sethi]

Although I am not in full agreement with Mr. Dhandapani, still I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House to this thing. There is a provision in the Constitution to give equal opportunities or to give certain reservations to the weaker sections of the people in our country. Why the various State Governments have not given equal opportunities or given same percentage of reservations in various services to the weaker sections of our country and have not implemented the provisions of the Constitution. Article 46 comes under the Directive Principles of State Policy. What the Central Government can do is to give guide-lines to State Governments. It is common experience that though the Central Government gives guide-lines to State Governments, they do not follow them. They do not think it compulsory or obligatory on their part to implement them.

Similarly, as my hon. friend. Shri Dhandapani mentioned, in other institutions, like, the L.I.C., the State Bank or other nationalised Banks, in public sector undertakings, there is no proper representation to these weaker sections of our society. Under the circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, to consider these things. In some of the States, in their services, and in some of the public sector undertakings, etc., they are not giving proper opportunities to the weaker sections of our country under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

With these words, I conclude and I request the hon. Minister to consider these points.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman. Sir. I must congratulate Shri Dhandapani for bringing forward such an important Bill to amend the Constitution of India before the House. I do not know for what purpose he has brought forward the Bill whether to popularise himself or his party. I have nothing to say about that. But from my side, I say, it is a most important Bill which is overdue.

In the Constituent Assembly, the leaders of our country had a pious wish and wanted to bring the down-trodden people to the level of high caste people within a reserved period of 10 years. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people had been comparatively so backward economically and educationally that they could not be brought to the same level of other high caste people unless there is special provision in the Constitution and it is done. The period of 10 years was extended by this honourable House and, again, it was further extended by another 10 years. It proves that the Government has failed to bring these down-trodden people, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, to the level of the high caste people.

Article 16 in the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution says:

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State."

That is there. But has it been implemented? The backward and the weaker sections of the people, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, during the British times, have been in such a position that it has not been possible for them to avail themselves of equal opportunity as mentioned in the above article and they feel that they could not come them upto the level of high caste people. Then, article 46 says:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

This has been very clearly stated by our pious leaders in those days, in the Constituent Assembly. The interests of this section, economically and educationally, should be protected by the State. Whether it has been done or not in the 25 years of rule by Congress, whether these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been brought to the level of other high class people is the question. I do not



say that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been brought to any higher level, educationally and economically. But, after independence, all the citizens are to get the equal opportunity to develop. But the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not be brought by the Government to the same level with the other sections of the people.

Just now my friend, Mr. Arjun Sethi, was mentioning about article 335 which is in question. This is, the most mischievous article and it flouts the wishes of the leaders of the country and particularly of Mahatma Gandhi. What does this article say? It says:

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

I should not blame these bureaucratic people alone because they had been trained by the British; that mentality is still there, that outlook is still there; they have not been able to adjust themselves with our present society. Therefore, under the garb of this article, they say that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cannot come up on the same footing, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are so low in standard and that no suitable candidates are available and all that.

I would refer you to the position in Assam. The tribals of Assam come into the IAS much more than the Brahmin caste and other castes. Why? It is because in christian missionaries they get the best of education; the missionaries impart the best education with the help of the best available teachers. So, they are brought to the same level. Out of the reservation made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in IAS and IPS they get more. If you go through the list of IAS and IPS, you will find that 95 per cent of the reserved quota of services has

been taken by the hill tribals, of Sixth Schedule area. There are two types of tribals in Assam: one is hill tribals and the other is plains tribals. The hill tribals come under the Sixth Schedule area. What are the Sixth Schedule areas? The Sixth Schedule areas were those which were kept under darkness which were kept away from the rest of the country, under the British regime they were excluded areas. Take, for instance, NEFA, the newly constituted territory known as Arunachal now. If you want to go there, you will have to take permission. You cannot go there without permission. That has been done with the idea that, if other people go there, they will exploit them. That was a protection made by the British and we have to continued that protection! Why? It is because our mental outlook is still bad; our mental outlook is still for exploitation of backward classes. Therefore, there is a bar. Nobody can go without the special permission of the authority in the tribal areas. Mizoram is the Sixth Schedule area, Nagaland is a sixth schedule area, Meghalaya is a sixth schedule area with Khasi and Garo Hills and the Mithir Hills and North Cachar Hills are the sixth schedule areas. So, there is some protection for the tribals there that the plains people cannot possess lands there without permission from the District Councils.

Sir, you may not agree with me. Whenever the question of Christian missionaries is discussed here in this House, some people feel allergic that the missionaries should be removed from India. They should be prevented from India. That is the attitude of our, not the Hindus, but the Hindu-minded people. But they should not forget that these Christian missionaries have imparted the best available education with the best teachers available. They pay a higher salary than the Government. So, they get the best teachers. So, the education imparted there in the schools is the best. So, in the IAS and IPS examinations, in those papers where English is the medium, these hill tribals fare quite well. They start learning English from the age of six. Therefore, when they pass their B.A., they

[Shri D. Basumatari]

speak better English. Here also, in this House the tribals from the Hill areas are considered better than the tribals of the other areas. Why? Because they can move the heart of the English-knowing people here, the administrator and the bureaucracy. Therefore, they get services reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Therefore, this Art. 335, I request Mr. Mirdha should be amended.

I would draw his attention to see that this mischievous Article incorporated in the Constitution is removed or amended. Otherwise, so long as these mischievous things remain, Articles 16 and 46 will be of no use, cannot bring any change, cannot protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I request him and I have brought it on a different occasion also in the Consultative Committee and I have requested them to amend this Article. If you mean business and if you want to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, this Article must be removed or amended forthwith. Otherwise, the reservation made for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will not be fruitful. At the same time, you will have to hear all sorts of criticisms, emotional talks, emotional speeches from various members of our community, even from Mr. R. S. Pandey who seems to advocate the cause of the tribals because he has got sizeable Scheduled Tribes voters. To please all these hon. Members, I request my friend, Mr. Mirdha, to bring an amendment to remove this mischievous Article 335. Otherwise, this special provision to the Constitution will only create utter frustration. I hope Government will consider this. I cannot say that the amendment brought by the Opposition Member may be accepted nor can I support it because it is from the Opposition. But from the core of my heart, I support the removal of this Article 335.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH):** Before you call the next speaker, as there are a number of speak-

ers on this side and as it is also a very important matter, may I request that the House may be pleased to extend the time by a couple of hours?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is extended by two hours

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram):** We want to finish it to-day itself.

**SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram):** He is the mover, Sir and it is his submission.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am guided by the opinion of the House.

**16 hrs.**

**SHRI V. MAYAVAN:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution Amendment Bill which has been moved by my hon. colleague, Mr. C. T. Dhandapani. This Bill seeks to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who are socially oppressed and depressed, the history of which the mover has already narrated. This Bill should have been moved by the Government in the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but since the Central Government are immune to the hardships and sufferings of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people it has been left to my friend, Shri Dhandapani, to propose this legislation. As we are accustomed to hearing the recurrent heart-felt sympathies of the Government for the woes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the crocodile tears had earlier been reduced to black and white in Article 335 of the Constitution which had also been cushioned perhaps by Dunlopillo cushion, by Article 46 of the Constitution. I am not saying these things from my imagination. Yesterday in reply to Starred Question No. 769 a statement has been placed on the Table of the House by our hon. Prime Minister which pinpoints the failure of the Government in working for the welfare of SC & ST. This is not only a Government administered by individual ivory-tower bureaucrats, but this Government is also run by a committee of bureaucrats which recommend not infrequently the steps to be taken for establishing an utopia in India where all men and

women will have equal opportunities for a decent life. One such committee was Yardi Committee which recommended a fair treatment to SC & ST people. The Government led by the fairest of the fair accepted the recommendations of the Yardi Committee and behaved benevolently in enhancing percentages of reservations for SC & ST. An ideal has been achieved by the issuance of flats, and the issue thus has got frozen. But the fate of SC & ST continues to be in animated suspension. Though the Central Ministries are required to send quarterly returns regarding the promotions etc. of SC & ST the statement submitted to the House by our Prime Minister who has got in her veins the blood of Jean of Arc (according to a journalist of USA) bemoans that the information regarding the number of SC & ST employees who have been given the promotion in Central Government offices is not readily available. What an achievement so far as the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is concerned. The Government have given solemn assurance to collect and lay the information on the Table of the House. Here ends the efforts of this Government.

Sir, I hope you will agree with me that from what I have stated above, Shri Dhandapani's Bill should be unanimously accepted by the Members of this House. The other Members who have spoken—including the previous speaker who was the Chairman of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—have rightly pointed out about this. This has been appreciated and it has also been suggested by everyone that this Bill has to be immediately passed. The proposed Article 335(2) mentioned in Clause 2 reads as follows:

"The vacancies reserved under Clause (1), which cannot be filled due to non-availability of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a particular year, shall be carried forward and added to the normal reservations during the subsequent two years."

In what way, this amendment would harm the Treasury Benches? Government itself should have willingly brought forward this legislation, in order to benefit the employees belonging to this community.

Here, I want to make two suggestions regarding the reservation of vacancies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It should be made imperative that a minimum of 25 per cent of vacancies should be reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If you go through the census—the book which has been supplied to all the Members—you will find that one-third of the population hail from this down-trodden minority community, namely, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I would urge the hon. Minister to reserve 25 per cent of the vacancies to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It is observed that in many cases the reserved posts are de-reserved for want of suitable candidates and the posts are filled up from general category candidates. I think reservation becomes a farce by the subsequent de-reservation. Such de-reservation will have to be obviated hereafter. I would request the hon. Minister—as earlier speakers have requested him—to sponsor this Bill from the Government side so that all the Members in this House will appreciate the Government, for the step that it is going to take.

**श्री रामसहाय पाण्डेय (राजनंदगांव) :**

सभापति जी, दण्डपाणि जी का यह बिल जिस में संविधान की धारा 335 का संशोधन करने के लिये कहा गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के पहले भी कई बार ऐसे बिल आ चुके हैं। इसके पीछे एक प्रेरणा है, और एक कल्पना भी है। प्रेरणा यह है कि हमारा समाज जो कमजोर है, दुर्बल है, अकिञ्चन है, विपन्न है, जो भाग्य के भरोसे दबा दिया गया है, बड़ा शोषण हुआ है, उस का, उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ किया

राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

जाये। अगर संविधान में संशोधन कर सकते हों या लोक सभा कुछ कर सकती हो, तो उस में संशोधन कर के, परिवर्तन कर के, परिवर्तन कर के कुछ न कुछ किया जाये—इस के पीछे यही मंशा है।

25 प्रतिशत की सर्वसिद्ध आप सुरक्षित करें या न करें, लेकिन मैं एक प्रश्न गृह मंत्री जी से पूछ सकता हूँ—अब तक शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स और हरिजनों का अनुपात सविन में क्या है, कितना है? मेरी कल्पना है, अनुमान है, शायद इस के बहुत निकट पहुंच चुके हैं, लेकिन यह प्रश्न इतना बड़ा नहीं है, जितना समग्र समाज का चित्र जब मम्मूख रहें तो फिर छोटे और बड़े की बात क्यों होनी चाहिये। शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स, हरिजन या जिस को बीकर संवर्ग कहते हैं, जब उस को ऊपर उठाने की बात करते हैं—अधिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से, तो हमारे मन में इस भावना का रहना बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारा ही एक समाज, हमारा ही एक अंग इतना दुर्बल है कि जिस के लिये हम को विधान में परिवर्तन करने के लिये यहां आना पड़ता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के चार कारण हैं—यदि सारा समाज आत्म-चेतना के साथ यह अनुभव करे, सब हमारे बराबर के भाई हैं, विधान में इक्वेलिटी दी गई है, बगवरी का दर्जा दिया है, न कोई बड़ा और न कोई छोटा है तो फिर सामाजिक विद्वेष या विभेद नहीं होगी, परन्तु जीवन के अन्तर और भावना आत्मा में बैठी है, शरीर में बैठी है, मन में बैठी है, कर्म में बैठी है निकली नहीं है।

डा० कलाल (बम्बई दक्षिण) व्यवहार में नहीं है।

श्री रामसहाय पाण्डेय : व्यवहार, जगत में भी नहीं है। हमारे अन्दर हमारी आन्तरिक स्थिति में एक वित् का भय

है। एक अन्तर है जो जाता नह, है—सामाजिक स्तर पर उनको बराबर, का दर्जा देने के सम्बन्ध में। इसलिए व तक कांशमनेस नहीं होगी तब तक यह भाव हमारे अन्दर से तिरोहित नहीं होगा।

सामाजिक न्याय का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है गांधी जी की कल्पना के अनुसार जैसाकि एक बार उन्होंने कहा था सबसे अन्तिम व्यक्ति समाज का वह हरिजन और आदिवासी है जिसको सामाजिक न्याय की तुला पर विवेक और व्यवहार में सदैव हमने त्याज्य समझा है इसलिए उनको सम्मान देने के लिए पहले तो उन्होंने एक मुन्दर नाम की रचना की, उनको हरिजन कह कर सम्बोधित किया। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने कहा यदि ईश्वर हमसे पूछे कि कहां जन्म लेना चाहते हो तो हम कहेंगे कि भगी के यहां हमारा जन्म होना चाहिए। भगी के यहां जन्म लेने की कल्पना मात्र से

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: This has nothing to do with the Bill. This is not in any way connected with the Bill. Let him confine himself to the Bill.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Social honour is much more paramount than this economic problem. Economic and social problems go together, and I hope my hon friend understands this. Now, why are these people demanding a greater percentage of reservation? It is because one-third of the population of this country has been denied of social justice and also economic justice. On the one hand, they have been denied of social justice; that is why, the question of economic justice also has become very important and paramount.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Without giving economic justice to these people, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, how can we talk about social justice for them? It is only when a man gets some status that he will be treated as social being. Therefore, economic justice is also very important.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** I want to project this very idea that social justice has been denied to them....

**SHRI S. B. GIRI:** May I point out....?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If the hon. Member wants to speak, he may send his name, and I shall call him.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** In our Indian society where the slogan 'Swaraj is my birthright' was formulated, the first thing that was done unfortunately against these weaker sections was that social justice was denied to them. We have given them a guarantee in our Constitution that we shall give them economic justice; we have given them a guarantee that everyone is equal, and everyone should work according to his capacity and earn and lead his life.

In fact, I am speaking in support of my hon. friend's view. In spite of this 25 per cent reservation, we are compelled to come to this House to demand 25 per cent reservation on a Constitutional basis because this has not been granted to them. That is why I want to support the idea of the hon. Mover. In the situation which exists today, the hon. Mover has come forward with this Bill in order to seek the cooperation and sanction of Parliament that 25 per cent reservation should be granted. In fact, I would even go further and say that it should even be 50 per cent reservation, because we have given equal rights to them under the Constitution. A poor man is poor; he has been a victim, and he has been a weaker element in society which has been exploited. So, he must be given top priority and preference.

Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister said that she had given a directive to all the Chief Ministers to create a special cell to look after the interests of the weaker sections of the people such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**SHRI V. MAYAVAN:** All these are on paper only. The implementation part has failed.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** I do agree with him, and that is why the cell has been created. I congratulate the hon. Prime

Minister, and the hon. Minister of State in the Home Ministry and also the Home Ministry that at least they are thinking very seriously over this matter and the Prime Minister has given them a very clear and precise directive to all the Chief Ministers to create a cell in order to see that these people who have been neglected and have not been given equal rights are given preference.

तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 25 परसेन्ट की जो बात है वह हम इसलिए चाहते हैं कि जो भी वीकर सेक्शन हैं उनको पहले प्रिफरेंस देना चाहिये। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में हर तीसरा व्यक्ति आदिवासी है, हर तीसरा व्यक्ति हरिजन है, हम अपने क्षेत्र को भूल नहीं सकते हैं और न अपने प्रदेश को भूल सकते हैं जोकि विपुल साधनों से सम्पन्न है लेकिन अभी भी गरीबी है और उसका एक कारण तो यह है कि हम उन तमाम साधनों से अभी भी विमुख हैं। यदि आप भी वहां पर साधन उपलब्ध करें तो मध्य प्रदेश में अच्छी तरह से काम लोगों को दिया जा सकता है। सबसे पहले हम आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को काम देना चाहते हैं। अभी पिछले वर्ष प्रधान मंत्री जी वस्तर गई थी और उन्होंने कम से कम 25 स्थानों को हेन्रीकापटर से, कार से या पैदल चल कर देखा, अपनी आंखों से स्थिति का मूल्यांकन किया। उस स्थिति को देखकर उनके मन में निराशा का जन्म हुआ और उन्होंने कहा कि सबसे पहले इन्हीं लोगों को सुख सुविधा देना आवश्यक है क्योंकि अभी भी वहां पर संस्कार, सभ्यता और प्रकाश नहीं पहुंचा है।

श्रीमान्, इस देश में 3 करोड़ 70 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी प्रति दिन की खपत 8 आना है—यह मैंने आज के पेंपर में पढ़ा है। ऐसे लोगों की संख्या करीब पौने चार करोड़ है। गरीब होना एक बात है, गरीब से भी गरीब होना एक बात है लेकिन जहां तक इस गरीबी का सम्बन्ध है उसकी कोई व्याख्या ही नहीं हो सकती है। माना कि उन्होंने

[श्री आर० एस० पांडे]

एक शरीर धारण कर रखा है लेकिन न उनके पास भोजन है, न वस्त्र हैं और न कोई अन्य साधन हैं। उनकी एक दिन की खपत केवल 8 आने हैं। मैं नहीं समझता उनका जीवन निर्वाह कैसे होता है। इस प्रकार के लोग हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं जिनकी संख्या पीने चार करोड़ है। इसके अलावा 22 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी रोज की खपत 13 आने या 14 आने रोज आती है। और मैं समझता हूँ इसमें सबसे ज्यादा संख्या में हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई शिकार हैं। उनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है। परम्परागत रूप में उनको कोई जमीन या अन्य साधन दिए नहीं गए बल्कि उनका शोषण ही हुआ। विकास के क्षेत्र में भी वह अघरे में रखे गए। उनको शिक्षा भी नहीं दी गई। इस प्रकार से उनका कोई विकास नहीं हो सका। मैं समझता हूँ हम सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से देखें, आर्थिक न्याय की दृष्टि से देखें, आत्मचेतना की दृष्टि से देखें, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से देखें या विकास की दृष्टि से देखें, इसमें आप संशोधन करें या न करें क्योंकि यह बिल तो पास होगा नहीं लेकिन फिर भी एक अवसर मिलता है बातचीत करने का और इसीलिए हम यहां आये हैं। आप कहते हैं कागज में रह जायेगा, कैसे रह जायेगा? मैं पूछता हूँ क्या यही स्थिति 25 वर्ष पहले भी थी। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी हैं वह बतायेंगे स्वराज्य मिलने के 25 वर्ष के बाद इस मन्दर्भ में कुछ न कुछ हुआ है, यह ठीक है लेकिन उससे हमको संतोष नहीं है। हम और भी बहुत कुछ चाहते हैं। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हमारे देश की पीने चार करोड़ जनसंख्या 8 आने की खपत पर अपना जीवन बिताये और 22 करोड़ जनसंख्या 15 आने पर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करे। हम चाहते हैं उनका विकास हो विशेषकर उन लोगों का जिनके पास कोई भी साधन नहीं है, जिनसे साधन छीन कर कुछ

लोग बड़े हुए हैं। उन बड़े लोगों को नीचे लाने की जरूरत है और जो नीचे हैं उनको ऊपर उठाने की जरूरत है।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :** आज पांडेजी का भाषण सुनकर ऐसा मालूम हुआ जैसे इस बिल का रेप्लाय उन्होंने ही दिया है। ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे गृह मंत्री बोल रहे हैं। लेकिन उनके कुछ शब्दों को सुनकर लालायित होना पड़ा, बिल्कुल खरबवाही थी और जिस क्षेत्र से वह आये हैं उसमें पानी भी नहीं है। मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है कि कहां तो वे आदिवासियों, हरिजनों, इस देश का 55 करोड़ जनसंख्या में 35 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और निचले लोग हैं, उनको पाना, राटा, भोजन, शिक्षा प्रदान करने में मंथन थे लेकिन अपनी कास्टीटुएन्सी की तरफ उन्होंने नहीं देखा।

धन्यवाद है, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। समापति महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि 25 परसेंट जो रिजर्वेशन है यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि जनरल कास्ट्स का होना चाहिए। अब तक जो इन लोगों का रिजर्वेशन चला आ रहा है उसकी जगह क्यों नहीं सवर्ण जातियों का रिजर्वेशन हो? पहले 10 साल के लिए रिजर्वेशन किया था, सरकार कामयाब नहीं हुई, और जैसे लूप लगाने में सरकार 300 करोड़ २० खर्च कर रही है इसी तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के उत्थान के लिये 300 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया। बताइये कि कहां तो उनका उत्थान और कहां लूप लगाने का धंधा। फेमिली प्लानिंग में देखो तो निकल गया 450 करोड़ तक।

इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जहां भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का 25 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन हो वह केवल सेलैक्शन तक ही सीमित न रहे, बल्कि प्रोमोशन में भी उतना ही प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन रहे। मैंने एक रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा कि राष्ट्रपति के यहां

फोटोग्राफर भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं मिला। और जो रक्षा मन्त्रालय है उसके अन्दर चपरासी की जगह खाली है लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोई कैंडीडेट नहीं मिला। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया में जगहें खाली पड़ी हैं, वह कहते हैं कि हमें कोई माकूल लड़का नहीं मिलता। पता नहीं माकूल की क्या परिभाषा है? पढ़े लिखे हैं, नौजवान हैं, लेकिन टैस्ट में, प्रैक्टिकल में, दोनों में अगर चाम आता है तो उसे फेल कर दिया जाता है और चाम काट दिया जाता है। लेबर मन्त्रालय के अन्दर देख लीजिए। जिस वक्त माननीय सञ्चार विभाग थे उस समय 5 परसेंट भी रिजर्वेशन वाचे नहीं थे, उसके नहीं थे, उसके बाद में अब कहीं 9 परसेंट हुए हैं। रेलवे में स्वायत्त को जगहों में कोटा पूरा है। लेकिन ए. बी. सी. और डी कैंटीगरो में कोई भी नहीं है। किसी में, 5 परसेंट, किसी में 7 और किसी में 9 परसेंट लोग मिलेंगे। आज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कहीं नौकरी खाली होती है तो बी० ए०, एम० ए० और पी० एच० डी० करते हुए लड़के एप्लाइ करते हैं लेकिन उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। किसी विभाग में अगर कोई मद्रासी या गुजराती बड़ा अफसर बन जाता है तो 10 मद्रासी, गुजराती भर लेता है। इनका क्या मतलब है? इनका कोई मालिक नहीं है? सरकार तब समझेगी जब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हाथ में डंडा होगा।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जो मे निवेदन करूंगा कि 10 साल तक उनसे वोट लेने की खातिर आपने उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा, अब ये 10 साल कुछ रेंगे आये हैं जिसके अन्दर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लड़के पढ़कर होशियार हुए हैं, नौकरी के लायक हुए हैं, लेकिन अफसोस है कि इसका मन्त्रालय ही नहीं है, पिछलग्गू की तरह लगा रखा है, कभी गृह मन्त्रालय में लगा दिया तो कभी शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण

मन्त्रालय में लगा दिया। मेरा कहना है कि जब तक अलग मन्त्रालय नहीं होगा तब तक इसकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। आज हर एक मन्त्रालय खाली पड़ा हुआ है, कोई कुर्सी नहीं मिलती, बी० ए० एन० एन० बी० करने हैं जजों में बकालत करते हैं, नोकरियां नहीं मिलती। फिर आप बताइये कि क्षात्रवृत्ति देकर आप क्यों पढ़ाते हैं? माननीय मोहन लाल मुबाड़िया जो ने एक दफा कहा कि नौकरी का ठेका हमारा नहीं है। जब सरकार ऐसे कह देगी तो इन लोगों का उत्थान कैसे होगा। आखिर इनके उत्थान का ठेका किसका है? केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहते हैं तो वह कहती है कि राज्य सरकार का विषय है और राज्य सरकार से कहते हैं तो वह कहती है कि हमारे पास खाने का दाना नहीं है, हम क्या आपको सहायता करेंगे। तो क्या इस तरह से आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स लोगों को वाच में लटकाए रहेंगे और उनकी मदद नहीं करेंगे? रोजाना अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि दो महिलाएँ जला दी गई, एक आदमा की हत्या कर दी गई। किसी को आपने पकड़ा है? अस्पृश्यता निवारण के अपराध में 10 साल में आपने कितनों को पकड़ा है? एक को भी नहीं। आपने 25 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दिया है, खुशी की बात है, रेलवे के जितने बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं उनमें कोई आपको इन जातियों का नहीं मिलेगा। अब कुछ लड़के हमारे कलेक्टरों में जाने लगे हैं, कुछ कलेक्टर बन गए हैं, ए० डी० एम० बन गए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के महकमे हैं उनमें तो कोटा पूरा कोजिए। लेकिन नहीं, आप कहते हैं कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है और राज्य सरकार आपको कहती हैं। अगर कहीं कोई इन जातियों का आदमी है और उसके हितों की रक्षा के लिए कोई प्रयास भी करे तो नाराज होकर उसकी प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट खराब कर दी जाती है। यह हाल चल रहा है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

है कि जैसे डायरेक्ट सेलेक्शन में आपने इन लोगों का रिजर्वेशन रखा है, इसी तरह से आपको प्रमोशन में भी रिजर्वेशन देना पड़ेगा। और टेस्ट की प्रथा आपको हटानी पड़ेगी। विद्या के आधार पर उनको पढ़ाइये। ऊँचे अफसरों के चक्कर में डालकर उनको पाछे न धकेलिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि अब तक रिजर्वेशन हमारा हुआ, अब आप लोगों का होना चाहिए।

**श्री नाथूराम अग्रहरवार (टीकामगढ़) :** मान्यवर, जो बिल प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 25 सालों में हमने देखा कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए सरकारी नौकरियों में जो स्थान सुरक्षित किये गये और जो उनका रेक्यूटमेंट हुआ, जो चुनाव हुआ, वहाँ पर सरकार ने एक ऐसा व्यवधान डाल दिया कि अगर कोई मूटेबिल कैंडिडेट न मिले तब वह जनरल कैंडिडेट से भर दी जायगी। जो वहाँ पर चुनाव करने वाले हैं उनको पूरा डिस्क्रिशन मिल गया कि किसी भी कैंडिडेट को अनमूटेबिल कह कर रिजर्वेट कर दो और उसकी जगह जनरल कैंडिडेट से भर लें, और इसमें बड़ा भारी भनीजावाद चलाता है। अगर भाग्यवश कोई लड़का अच्छे पद पर आ गया तो उसकी खैर नहीं, उस महकमे में ऊपर से नीचे तक सब उसका ऐसा देखते हैं जैसे बकरियों के बीच में भेड़िया आ गया हो। मान्यवर, अगर कोई ब्राह्मण चपरासी होता है तो पानी नहीं पिलाता है। मैं लखनऊ गया था वहाँ पर पी० एण्ड टी० विभाग में एक क्लाम 1 अफसर अच्छा काम करने वाला सीनियर सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट के पद पर आ गया, उसको वहाँ का पी० एम० जी० कहता है "चमरा माले तेरे इतने दिमाग बड़ गए हैं, मैं तेरी नोकरी खत्म करके छोड़ूँगा"। उस बेचारे ने हाथ जोड़े कि मुझे बचाओ। मैंने बड़ी भाग दौड़ के बाद उसका ट्रान्सफर कराया। इस तरह से होनहार लड़कों को आगे नहीं बढ़ने

दिया जाता है।

जब सरकार के आंकड़े मिलने हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कितना प्रतिनिधित्व हुआ तो स्वीर्स की संख्या पूरी भर जाती है।

कहीं कहीं पर क्वैरिकल के ग्रेड 3 में थोड़ा सा परसेंटेज जरूर हो जाता है, लेकिन क्लाम 1 और क्लाम 2 में आपको कोई हरिजन या आदिवासी नहीं मिलेगा। उन लोगों का बहुत ही कम परसेंटेज वहाँ पर है, बिल्कुल नगण्य जैसा है।

यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि देश में सरकार ने 300 करोड़ रुपया हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों के स्कॉलरशिप और दूसरी मदों में खर्च किया है, वह लड़के पढ़ने के बाद हमारे पास आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमको नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। वह लोग पढ़ लिखकर इंजिनियर और डाक्टर बन जाते हैं और अच्छे ओहदों पर पहुँच सकते हैं, लेकिन उनका सेलेक्शन नहीं हो पाता है क्योंकि चाहें स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन हो या यूनिवर्स पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन हो, सेलेक्शन कमेटियों में कोई हरिजन या आदिवासी नहीं रखा जाता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हरिजन कैंडिडेट हैं उनका सेलेक्शन हरिजन और आदिवासी कैंडिडेट्स में से होना चाहिए न कि जनरल कैंडिडेट्स में से। अगर कोई सीट रिजर्वड है और उनके लिए 50 लड़के आते हैं तो उन 50 लड़कों में ही कम्पटीशन होना चाहिए। जब तब आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, उन लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलने वाला है। आप जो यह कह दिया करते हैं कि कोई मूटेबिल अथवा उपयुक्त कैंडिडेट नहीं मिला, इस चीज को हटा देना चाहिए और जो भी हरिजन या आदिवासी सेलेक्शन कमटी में रखे जाएं उनके डिस्क्रिशन पर उनका सेलेक्शन होना चाहिए। जब तक इस तरह की फीसिलिटी नहीं दी जाएगी यह लोग कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।



पिछले हफ्ते मेरे पास एक आदमी आया उसने बतलाया कि सेक्रेड क्लास ग्रेड में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आदमी को लिया जाता था, लेकिन पहले से कुछ ऐसा चक्कर चलाया कि एक दूसरे आदमी को जो आठ साल जूनियर था उसको प्रमोशन दे दिया और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाले की सर्विस बुक में ऐसी एंट्री कर दी कि उसका करियर खराब हो गया। इस तरह से हमेशा इन लोगों को परेशान किया जाता है। रेलवे या दूसरी सरकारी नौकरियों के अलावा जो पब्लिक अन्डर टेकिंग हैं वहाँ तो हालत यह है कि इन लोगों को लिया ही नहीं जाता। वहाँ जो चयन समितियाँ होती हैं उनमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आदमी तो लिये नहीं जाते हैं, जो मैनेजर वगैरह होते हैं वह अपने लोगों को उसमें ले लेते हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लड़कों को उनमें नहीं लिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर स्टेट में जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग होती है उसमें प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय पीपुल्स डिक्लर रिपोर्ट्स मंगवाए कि उनके यहाँ कितने लोगों का चुनाव हुआ, उनमें हरिजन और आदिवासी कितनी तादाद में एपियर हुए, उनकी योग्यतायें क्या थी और उनमें से कितने लिए गए।

अभी पिछले साल होम मिनिस्ट्री के लिए किसी परशियन टीचर की जरूरत थी। एक लड़का मेरे पास आया। वह एम० ए० फर्स्ट क्लास था परिशयन में और पी एच डी भी था जबकि वह जगह ग्रेजुएट के लिए थी। लेकिन उस लड़के को नहीं लिया गया, एक सेक्रेड क्लास केन्डिडेट को ले लिया गया। मैंने श्री मिर्धा को चिट्ठी लिखी। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि एडेहाक बेसिस पर ले लिया गया है लेकिन असलियत यह है कि हेड आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट थे वह उसको नहीं चाहते थे हाँलाकि वह एम ए और पी एच डी था। उस जगह

को डिजिबल करके जनरल कैडिडेट को ले लिया। हाँलाकि पहले वह सीट रिजर्व थी लेकिन कह दिया चूँकि कैडिडेट नहीं मिल रहा है इसलिए उसको डिजिबल कर दिया गया है। जो सरकारी अधिकारी हैं वह भी अपनी मनमानी इस तरह से करते रहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में बराबर रिपोर्ट मंगवानी चाहिए और उन पर नियंत्रण रखा जाना चाहिए। साथ ही जो हरिजन प्रतिनिधि सेलेक्शन बोर्ड में रहें उनको इस बात का अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह देखें कि वास्तव में चयन सही ढंग से हुआ है या नहीं। जब तक आप बारीकी से इस बात को देखने के लिए कोई सेल न बनायेंगे तब तक हरिजन और आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकती। आप भले ही उनके 25 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन कर दीजिए या 50 परसेंट कर दीजिए, जब तक उसको कार्य रूप में परिणित नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक उनको कोई फायदा नहीं मिलने वाला है।

यह कहा गया कि पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीनें बांटी जाएगी। जब लोग जमीन बांटने आते हैं तो पट्टे तो उनके नाम बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन कब्जा बड़े आदमियों का होता है। हजारों आदमी रोते रहते हैं। मैं जब अपने क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ तो वह लोग कहते हैं कि हमने तुमको एम पी बना दिया, लेकिन हमको जमीन नहीं मिल रही है। हम कैसे लट्ट लेकर लड़ें? जमींदार हमारी परवाह नहीं करते हैं, पटवारी कहते हैं कि हमें पता नहीं है। कलेक्टर कुछ मुनता नहीं है। सरकारी कागजों में तो यह हो गया कि हमने इतने लाख एकड़ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दे दी, लेकिन 5 प्रतिशत जमीन पर भी हरिजनों का कब्जा नहीं मिला। यह सब ऐसी बातें हैं जो हमको एहसास कराती हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ कोई न्याय नहीं हो रहा है। हम कहते हैं

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

कि हमने पिछले 25 सालों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के ऊपर 3000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर मुश्किल से 100 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। 200 करोड़ रुपया तो संस्थाओं पर खर्च हुआ है, इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स पर खर्च हुआ है। अगर 1 लाख रुपये के स्कालरशिप्स बांटने की बात कही जाती है तो उसमें से 90 हजार इस्टैब्लिशमेंट पर खर्च हो जाता है, 10 हजार रुपये के स्कालरशिप बांटे जाते हैं। यह शंकर जी के नादिया की तरह से हो गया है जिसमें साधू डुग्गी पीटकर सबसे पैसे मांगता है और जो बैल उसके साथ रहता है उसमें छुआ कर सब कुछ अपनी झोली में डाल लेता है। इसी तरह से आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भी नादियां बना लिया गया है। जमीन उनके नाम से मिलती है लेकिन वह बड़े आदिमियों के पास चली जाती है। आखिर यह चीज कब तक चलने वाली है?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब हरिजन और आदिवासी लड़के पढ़ लिखकर तैयार हो गये हैं। अब सब कुछ उनकी समझ में आ गया है। अगर आप उनके अधिकारों को मांगने से नहीं देंगे तो वह उनको लड़ कर लेंगे। आज छोटे छोटे किसान और हरिजन तथा आदिवासी लोग पढ़ लिखकर तैयार हो गये हैं कि वह अपने अधिकार लड़ कर लेंगे। अगर सरकार ढिलाई करेगी तो वह उसको मजबूर कर देंगे। वह कहते हैं कि जो हमारे अधिकार हैं वह हमको मिलने चाहिए, हम ज्यादा नहीं चाहते लेकिन जो अधिकार संविधान द्वारा सुरक्षित हैं वह हमको मिलने चाहियें। जब कभी हरिजनों या आदिवासियों को किसी दफ्तर में कुछ नौकरियां मिल जाती हैं तो दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि देखो साले, चमारों और हरिजनों को कितनी जगह मिल गई है, यह कलेक्टर बन गये हैं, यह थानेदार बन गये हैं। चुकि

स्वर्ण लोग उनसे जलते हैं इसलिए बहुत दूषित वातावरण बन गया है। स्कूलों में हमारे लड़कों को लिया नहीं जाता है। और लिया भी जाता है तो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लड़कों को खासकर फेल कर दिया जाता है मैंने अपने यहां गांवों में देखा है कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों में लड़कों को आठ आठ साल तक फेल कर किया जाता है। वह सोचते हैं कि अगर वह पास हो जायेंगे तो मास्टर बन जाएंगे तब फिर हमारे हल कौन जोतेगा, हमारे बैलों को कौन हांकेगा, हमारी मजदूरी कौन करेगा। इस तरह का षडयन्त्र उन लोगों के खिलाफ चल रहा है। वहां ऊंची जाति के मास्टर बैठे हुए हैं। वह यह सब कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से मोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट और हरिजन वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नौकरियां मिली हैं। वहां पर सब जगह पंडित लोग बैठे हैं और डंडे बजाते हैं। तब भी कोई इन्क्वायरी करने जाता है वहां पर जब उनको सही बातें नहीं बतलाई जाती हैं। जब तक वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट में इन्क्वायरी करने के लिए हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नहीं रखेंगे तब तक कोई भी काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिए सरकार को एक ऐसी मशीनरी तैयार करनी चाहिये जो वास्तव में इन लोगों की पूरी देख रेख करे और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के हित में काम करें। तभी सही इन्क्वायरी हो सकती है, अन्यथा नहीं। वही लोग इस बात की छान बीन कर सकते हैं कि उन लोगों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है या नहीं। अगर किसी थानेदार ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मारा और उसकी इन्क्वायरी करने के लिए कोई स्वर्ण आदमी गया तो वह इन्क्वायरी क्या करेगा? मैं हाल में हमीरपुर जिले में बांदा नामक स्थान पर गया। वहां एक हरिजन औरत जमींदार के खेत से निकल गई

जिसमें गेहूं बोया हुआ था। उसके बाद उसको बुलाकर हल में जोत दिया गया बैल निकाल कर। जब मुझको यह बतलाया गया तो मेरी आँखों में आँसू आ गये। वह जमींदार चुकि मन्त्री के रिश्तेदार हैं इसलिए उनको संरक्षण मिल रहा है।

कहीं पर इस तरह की बातें हैं, कहीं रिजर्वेशन की बातें हैं। इस राज्य में उनको मनुष्य की तरह जीने का अधिकार भी नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको नौकरी भले ही न मिले, लेकिन उनको मनुष्य की तरह जीने का अधिकार तो मिले। अगर वह मजदूरी भी करते हैं तो मनुष्य की तरह रहें, कोड़े मकोड़ों और पशुओं की तरह न रहें आज लोग अपने पशुओं को भी पक्के मकानों में रखते हैं लेकिन इन लोगों को अपनी झोंपड़ी में ठीक से रहने को नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके लिए क्या करने वाले हैं ?

मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आप संविधान में चाहे जो भी संशोधन करें, लेकिन जब तक हरिजनों की दशा के बारे में गम्भीरता से नहीं सोचेंगे और उनके बारे में सारी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए स्पेशल सेल नहीं तैयार करेंगे तब तक हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये कुछ भी नहीं कर पायेंगे। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं बीकानेर गया हुआ था। वहाँ पर आदिवासी कलेक्टर है इस बात की बड़ी तारीफ हुई कि वहाँ पर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीनें बांटी गई तीन चार गांवों में। लेकिन वहाँ ठाकुरों ने झगड़ा किया। उसने उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाया और कुछ ठाकुरों को सजा कराई। उसने जुए के अड़्डे को हटाया और सट्टेबाजों के सट्टे को बन्द किया। उसके खिलाफ 15 अगस्त

को जातीयता के नारे लगाए कि हमको चूड़ा चमार कलेक्टर नहीं चाहिए। खेद है कि सरकार ने वहाँ से उस कलेक्टर को हटाकर एक ऐसी लाइन में डाल दिया जहाँ वह बैठा हुआ फाइल देखता रहे। अगर हरिजन और आदिवासी कलेक्टर को आपने वहाँ से हटाकर डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी या डाइरेक्टर बना दिया तो इससे उन लोगों को कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। उनको एग्जि-क्यूटिव लाइन में रखें ताकि उनकी सुरक्षा हो सके और उनके अधिकारों की गारन्टी होनी चाहिए।

ऐसी बातों की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि आज समय आ गया जब इस पर विचार किया जाये कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की चेतना जग चुकी है और उसको ध्यान से परखना चाहिये। और उसको मदेनजर रखते हुये हम इस बारे में ऐसे सक्रिय कदम ऊठाय जिससे कि आगे चल कर कोई ऐसी स्थिति सामने न आये जिसमें हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये कोई और कड़ा उठाना उठाना पड़े। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनको स्कूलों में, खेतों में, नौकरियों में और प्रमोशन वगैरह में बराबर जितना उनका रिजर्वेशन है उतना स्थान दे और उसके लिये एक कमेटी अलग बनाई जाये जो इस बात की पूरी छानबीन रखे और देखे कि जो स्थान उनके लिये सुरक्षित हैं वह उनको मिले या नहीं मिले।

**श्री सरजू पांडेय :** (गाजीपुर) : सभा-पति जी, यह जो संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव श्री दण्डपाणि जी ने किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह हमारे देश की बड़ी विडम्बना है कि एक पूरी कीम को, एक जाति को, तमाम तरह के अधिकारों से वंचित कर दिया गया है। समाज में न वह कुएं से पानी पी सकते हैं, न चारपाई पर बैठ सकते हैं, नौकरी में जाये तो वहाँ पीटे जाते हैं, थाने में

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

जायें तो उनकी रिपोर्ट न हो। एक अजीब बात है कि 25 वर्षों के बाद भी हमारे देश के इस रुख में परिवर्तन नहीं आया।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे बस्तर के आदिवासियों के बारे में। मैं अभी वहां होकर आया और मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि पूरे इलाके में वहां कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। रायगंज स्टेशन से उतरने के बाद 12 घंटे बस में सफर करना पड़ा। पूरे इलाके में सभ्यता का तो कोई नामोनिशान है ही नहीं। प्रधान मंत्री वहां सी बार घूम आई और वादा भी कर आई। लेकिन वहां हम्रा कुछ नहीं। मालूम यह हुआ कि बाल्टेयर से एक माल गाड़ी चलती है लेकिन उममें आदिमियों के बैठने के डिब्बे नहीं लगाये जाते। इसमें तो कोई बड़े खर्च की बात नहीं थी। माल गाड़ी जब चल रही थी तो आदिमियों के आवागमन के लिये रेल के डिब्बे तो उममें लगाये जा सकते थे ताकि दुनिया के और लोग, देश प्रदेश के और लोग वहां जाकर देखते कि क्या दशा है?

नीकगियों में रिजर्वेशन का सवाल है। मैं समझता हूं कि रिजर्वेशन अगर हो भी जैसा कानून आप आज बनाते हैं तो उस पर अमल कौन करे? क्योंकि अमल करने वाले इसी में विश्वास करते हैं, वह दिन भर रामायण पढ़ते हैं, उममें लिखा है—शूद्र गंवार ढोल पशु नारी। ये सब डडा के अधिकारी। यही पढ़ने वाले सारे अफसर हैं। वही दफतर चलाते हैं तो उनसे आशा करना कि वह हरिजनों के साथ कोई भलाई का बर्ताव करेंगे वह कैसे सम्भव है? रामायण रात दिन पढ़ेंगे, तमाम दुनिया भर की खुराफात सोचेंगे। मनुस्मृति में लिखा है कि अगर वेद का पाठ हो रहा हो और हरिजन के कान में वेद मंत्र चला जाय तो उसके कान में सीसा डलवा दिया जाय। उन्हीं के लड़के बच्चे अधिकारी हो कर आते हैं तो उनसे आशा करना कि वह उस पर अमल करेंगे, यह हमारी समझ में आता नहीं है।

एक तरफ सोशलज्म दूसरी तरफ पाखंड, यह देश कैसे चलेगा? सारे पाखंड से यह देश भरा हुआ है। एक एक तो आज यहां अवतार हो गये हैं। और मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि अभी एक साई बाबा यहां आये थे जिनके दर्शन के लिये मिनिस्टर लॉग हाथ बांधे खड़े थे कि हमको दर्शन मिल जाय। अभी एक यहां साधू आया जिमका सामान पकड़ा गया। बालयोगेश्वर जो भ्रष्टाचार का केन्द्र है उसको बचाने के लिये मंत्री लोग पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मैंने सुना कि उसकी तलाशी रोकने के लिये भी कोशिश की गई। तो जिस देश में इतना पाखंड है उस देश में हरिजनों का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता चाहे कानून आप कुछ भी बनायें। पाखंड से सारा देश भरा हुआ है। यही तमाम हरिजनों से नफरत फैलाते हैं, वर्ण-व्यवस्था के बकील हैं और देश हमें इस तरह की हवा पैदा करते हैं कि हरिजनों को आदिमी मत समझो, आदिवासियों को आदिमी मत समझो। तो ऐसे देश में यह सब कानून अगर बना भी गये तो उसमें कोई उनका भला होने वाला नहीं है।

लेकिन एक बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो संशोधन आया है इसे तो आप स्वीकार कर लें। किन्तु इस बात की व्यवस्था करें, पहले तो रेकमंडेशन है उनमें से कितनी पर अमल हुआ; कितनों पर अमल नहीं हुआ, न यह जानकारी सदन को होती है न मेम्बरों को होती है, तो पहले तो यह देखा जाय कि कितनों पर अमल हुआ कितनों पर नहीं हुआ। और ये जो मुख्य मंत्री लोग बैठे हैं जो किसी चीज पर अमल नहीं करना चाहते उसकी भी कोई दवा आप के पास है या नहीं? . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . वह तो हमारे ही प्रदेश के एक मंत्री जी हैं . . . . (व्यवधान) नाम मैं नहीं ले रहा हूं . . . .

**सभापति महोदय :** देखिये, एक बात है। नाम आप लीजिये या न लीजिये। लेकिन सारे चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को आप कंडेम करें इस तरह की भाषा में यह उचित नहीं है।

**श्री सरजू पांडेय :** हमारे कहने का मतलब यह है कि . . . . (अवधान) . . . अच्छा हम और कुछ कहें उनके लिए, हमारा यह कहना है कि ये जो मुख्य मंत्री लोग हैं जिनके ऊपर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का सारा भार है, आप यहां कुछ भी कानून बना लीजिये . . . .

**सभापति महोदय :** यह शब्द नहीं जायेगा रेकॉर्ड पर।

**श्री सरजू पांडेय :** अच्छा साहब, वापस ले लेता हूं और कुछ कहें तो कर दें, माफी मांग ले, हाथ पैर पर गिर पड़े, कैसे छुट्टी मिलेगी उससे? आप यहां कहियेगा तो हम नहीं कहेंगे। लेकिन हम हजारों लाखों आदमियों में कह सकते हैं। . . . . (अवधान) . . . . अरे, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर तो आप भी हैं, मगर आप भी क्या क्या कहते हैं? अच्छा हमने वापस ले लिया मगर सारे लोग यही कहते हैं कि हम चाहे कहें या न कहें। उसको आप निकाल दीजिये।

मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर ये सब चीज देश में चलेंगी तो कभी हरिजनों का उद्धार नहीं होगा। आज भी मैं यह पूछता हूं, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकते हैं कि कितने लोगों का ट्रायल हुआ अनटचेबिलिटी ऐक्ट में? आज जो लोगों को खाने नहीं देते, बैठने नहीं देते, बनायें कितनों का ट्रायल हुआ? आज मुझे मालूम है कि गुंडा ऐक्ट में और दूसरे प्रिवेंटिव ऐक्ट में पोलिटिकल आदमी पकड़े जाते हैं और उनको जेल में बन्द किया जाता है। लेकिन इनको किसी को नहीं पकड़ा गया जो देश में दुराचार और अत्याचार फैलाये हुये हैं जो लोगों में नफरत की भावना पैदा करते हैं। उनको जेल में भेजने के लिये कोई ऐक्ट इनके पास

रह है। यह ऐक्ट इनके ऊपर लागू हो सकता था, यद्वा तो कानून इनके पास था। मगर उनको नहीं पकड़ेंगे। जो लागू देश की मानी हुई मर्यादा भंग करते हैं, जो हमारे संविधान में दिये हुये राइट्स हैं उनको लागू नहीं होने देते, नहीं मानते, उनके लिये यह कहते हैं कोई कानून नहीं है अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे गोली मारने की बात। तो गोली मारने की बात तो अलग है लेकिन समाज में असन्तोष होगा तो उसे कोई रोक भी नहीं सकता। जैसी दशा में आज हमारे देश के हरिजन लोग पड़े हुये हैं, जिस तरह से उनको रखा गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसी से समाज में गड़बड़ी उत्पन्न होगी और उसके लिये सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हम लोग हैं जो इस देश के कर्णधार हैं। यह सब आप लोग भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में आज हालत क्या हो रही है।

हमारे पूरब के जिलों में चले जाइये। आज भी उन आदमियों से अश्रितिक काम लिया जाता है और जो नहीं करते हैं मुझे मालूम है कि उनको घरों में बांध कर मारते हैं। . . . . (अवधान) . . . . पश्चिम में भी और पूरब में भी पूरे प्रदेश में हर जगह यही हाल है। उनको गोबरहा खाने पर मजबूर किया जाता है और हर तरह का अत्याचार उनके साथ होता है।

आप कानून यहां पर बनाइएगा, उस पर अमल होगा नहीं तो मेरा यह कहना है कि कम से कम कोई ऐसी मशीनरी निर्धारित कीजिये जो जा कर यह देखे। आपके पास आफिसर्स हैं, हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी और न मालूम कौन कौन अधिकारी आप बनाये हुये हैं, ये अधिकारी भी ज्यादातर ऐसे विचारों के होते हैं जो हरिजनों से नफरत करते हैं। उनके दिलों में उनके लिये भावना नहीं होती है। एक आदमी एज ए क्रीड, विश्वास से यह बात मानता है कि इनका उद्धार होना चाहिये और एक आदमी महज कानून से

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

मजबूर हो कर पैसा पाने की गरज से करता है तो दोनों में अन्तर है। अगर कोई आदमी विश्वासपूर्वक इन चीजों को करे तभी यह हो सकता है कि वरना ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है।

साथ ही साथ गृह मंत्रालय से मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि उन पाखंडियों का भी इस मुल्क में रास्ता बन्द कीजिये, जो पाखंड फैलाये हुये हैं पूरे देश में, जिन की पूरी स्कीम है, जिनका पूरा प्रचार है कि हरिजनों से नफरत करो, ये चांडाल हैं, इस तरह की पुस्तकों को बर्न कीजिये। इस तरह की शिक्षा चलती रहेगी देश में तो कभी भी आपके देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। आज हजारों ऐसी किताबें मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ कि जिसमें ऐसी बातें लिखी हुई हैं और आज वह चलती हैं, लोग पढ़ते हैं, उन पर विश्वास करने हैं और अमल करने हैं।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करें और जो भी कानून बनाते हैं उन पर अमल कराने का प्रयास करें क्योंकि देश में अमल की कमी है। मेरा विश्वास है कि इस संशोधन को आप स्वीकार करें और जो भी कानून बनाते हैं उन पर अमल कराने का प्रयास करें क्योंकि देश में अमल की कमी है। मैं विश्वास है कि इस संशोधन को आप स्वीकार करेंगे और आगे आने वाले दिनों में सिर्फ मगरमच्छ की तरह आंमू बहाने से कुछ नहीं होगा। यह कानून बनाइये और उसका पालन करने के लिये आदेश दीजिये पुलिस को। हमारे यहां पुलिस का क्या हाल है बिना मर्डर किये कोई मुकद्दमा रजिस्टर होता ही नहीं। कहते हैं कि यह कागनिजेबल आफेंस ही नहीं है। ऐसा कानून पढ़ा दिया है पुलिस को कि जब तक आदमी की जान न मार दी जाये तब तक वह मुकद्दमा रजिस्टर ही नहीं करते हैं। कहते हैं कि यह तो कागनिजेबल आफेंस है ही नहीं। कितना भी किसी को कोई मारे पीटे, अघमरा कर दे कहती है पुलिस कि हम तो

इन्वेस्टीगेट कर ही नहीं सकते हैं। इस तरह से पुलिस आज बोलती है। अब मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कागनिजेबल आफेंस किसको कहते हैं, यह पुलिस को ही तय करना है। कि कागनिजेबल कौन है कौन नहीं है। यह तो उस दारोगा को तय करना है। दो सौ चार सौ रुपये पायेंगे तो तय कर देगा कि नहीं है। दो सौ चार सौ उधर से पायेगा तो जो मामूली जुर्म है उसी को बढ़ा कर 307 का मुकद्दमा दर्ज कर देगा। क्योंकि यह फैसला तो उसी को करना है।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यह कानून जो बना रहे हैं वह बनायें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से कहें कि जो लोग हरिजनों पर हमने करने हैं या किसी तरह का क्राइम, उनके साथ हो तो उनके मुकद्दमें रजिस्टर हों, उनको बाकायदा ट्रायल किया जाय और उनको सजा दी जाय। इसके साथ साथ जो उनके लिये नौकरियों में सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था है उसकी पूर्ति करें और पूरा प्रयत्न समाज को बदलने का करें, तभी कल्याण हो सकता है।

16.6 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I at the outset congratulate my hon. friend, Mr. Dhandapani, for having tried to focus the attention of the Parliament and the people at large on a matter of vital importance through the instrumentality of the introduction of this Bill? The purpose that could be served, as is the experience in this House, by the introduction of a non-official Bill is to draw the attention of the House and the people on certain issues which agitate the minds of the Members of the House and the public at large. I am sure, Mr. Dhandapani also does not expect of this Bill anything more than that.

Taking that into consideration, I should like to express my appreciation of the noble sentiments that prompted him to frame this Bill and bring it before the House. As to whether the Bill should be accepted, that is an entirely different matter, because the consequences that may follow, the constitutional implications

that it will have, the constitutional viability and all that will have to be taken into consideration when a constitutional amendment is accepted.

When the deplorable plight of Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people is mentioned, I have no doubt that there will be no reservation on the part of anybody in this House in the matter of trying to alleviate the sufferings and difficulties that noble communities are facing. But I would like to emphasize one aspect of the matter and that is, when emphasizing the difficulties which these communities are facing, let us not be forgetful of the fact that the Government has been trying as best as they could consistent with the spirit and the motivation of the Constitution to act up to the prescription of the Constitution.

What Mr. Dhandapani is seeking is that 25 per cent of public services should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by a constitutional amendment, that is to say, to give it a statutory force, a constitutional force. The real weakness of the whole structure is not that there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is reservation for them. The Constitution has got certain provisions, article 16(2) and 16(4) which very specifically point out that equality of opportunity for appointment is subject to the consideration that weaker classes of communities are taken care of. Article 335 which is now sought to be substituted by this new provision also calls upon the State to take into consideration the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 46 also takes care of the weaker sections of the people.

The question is: Has the Government in the course of all these years by framing of their rules tried to satisfy these mandatory provisions of the Constitution? I would very humbly submit that it would be seen by reference to the relevant orders that, to the best possible extent, this has been attempted. I was just talking to the Minister and wanting to know what the present position is. The information that I have got is rather revealing and that information may be

taken into account when we try to consider the means for removing a particular deficiency.

The present position is that as per 1971 census, the Scheduled Castes population is 14.6 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes population is 6.94 per cent. For open recruitment, as against 14.6 per cent, the reservation for Scheduled Castes is 15 per cent and the reservation for Scheduled Tribes is 7 1/2 per cent. As regards recruitment, that is, otherwise by open competition, the reservation is 16.23 per cent for Scheduled Castes, and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. The total is 24.16 per cent. 25 per cent is what my hon. friend has asked for as a Constitutional provision.

Another provision that has been asked for is, if there is any place which is not filled up, that may be carried forward for another two years. The present position is that carry-forward is there not for two years but for three years. Carry-forward of unfilled places not for two years but for three years is what is now provided for.

The third provision is that 75 per cent of the total available posts may be kept reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of carry-forward filling up. There was a provision. The Supreme Court came and said that more than 50 per cent could not be reserved. What I am emphasizing is that you do not find here a Government which is miserly about this, which is rather reserved about this, but a Government which is going all-out, to the extent possible, to give concrete form to the sentiments that have been expressed in the Constitution.

Another provision which is sought to be incorporated in the Constitutional Amendment is that this reservation may be extended to the public sector undertakings also. I would submit that that is the position today. For the public sector undertakings, the Bureau of Public Undertakings have issued instructions to the effect that reservations may be made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on a particular percentage basis. It is not because that there are no rules and regulations that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe brothers are not getting recruitment to this extent. The

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

real malady does not lie there. Mandatory rules, there are; rules and orders which have got the statutory force, which can be got implemented through a court of law, are there. Orders which have been issued in the name of President are there. Rules and orders which have got the directive force under the Constitution are there. But, unfortunately, in spite of these rules and orders, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe brothers are not getting their places. That is the real position. Why? That, exactly, is the question. Would you be able to do it by a mere Constitutional amendment? Merely because you give it a Constitutional character, how is the implementation helped any further—unless we have got the consciousness, we have the collective striking force to get this done. It is one thing to provide for it in the statute, to provide for it in the rules and orders, and it is another thing to have it translated into practice. The difficulty is that translation into practice has not been to the extent anticipated.

Another thing which I find is this. Under article 335, there is a discretion left to the Government. The proportion of Scheduled Castes is moving up. Suppose the forces of the society are such, you may have to provide for a higher percentage. If you nail it to 25 per cent, there is no force, no authority in this country which can move it up further. Looking at the population figure, we find that reservation has been provided for at a level higher than what the population percentage would warrant. So, once you nail it to 25 per cent, no discretion is left. It may be that more may have to be provided in one particular section and less may have to be provided in another section, depending upon the qualifications of the available candidates and on the qualifications prescribed for various posts. Therefore, this flexibility is necessary. If you say '25 per cent of the services' what exactly do you mean? 25 per cent of the menial services or 25 per cent of all these classes of services—Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV? 25 per cent of all classes or 25 per cent of different classes? These are things on which quite a lot of flexibility has got to be left.

That is why the framers of the Constitution, in their wisdom, adumbrated a principle, incorporated a directive principle, incorporated a principle under Art. 16, incorporated a principle under Art. 335, gave jurisdiction to the President to appoint a Commission and gave the Government powers to issue executive orders having executive force, even to State Governments and other administrative units in this country giving sufficient flexibility. This flexibility is now sought to be taken away.

17 hrs.

There is another difficulty of incorporating this as a constitutional amendment. That difficulty, as I said in the beginning, is that a very vital aspect is now thrown up for public discussion—the difficulties the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities are facing, the harassment they are undergoing, the treatment they are getting, the sub-human treatment they are being afforded to and the denial of rights they are being subjected to in spite of the constitutional provisions and in spite of the orders that have been issued by the Government from time to time.

We find that every political party is vying with one another in this House and outside, stoutly defending the protection of the rights of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We know the political parties in this country are powerful enough. They are powerful. Every political party is as powerful as any other political party. Every political party is very vociferous in their defence of the rights of the Harijan community. But the Harijan community is every day being persecuted. We hear of arson, we hear of torture, we hear of suppression, we hear of their being burnt alive. Quite a furore is raised but we do not find the political forces as such moving into action to protect them. Then, where exactly does the defect lie? And who is to be put in the dock?

Let there be less of talk about this and let the talk of the political parties in defence of the rights of this community come to an end.



Secondly, unless this community organizes itself, asserts itself, demands its right on the basis of the organized strength, no amount of statutory enactments will be able to safeguard this. This I can say by instancing areas where the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are organised. I can say this with reference to the State from which I am coming. The Scheduled Castes people, the agricultural labourers are organized there. They are powerful, they are a power to reckon with. Nobody dares to tamper with them because they are an organized political force. Conscious of their right, they assert their rights and they get their right, and more than their right. Where that organization does not take place, they cannot get their right.

Now, how can they organize? Certainly, not by themselves. It is where the political parties have got a role to play. They have got to assist them, to organize them and assist them to assert their rights and to fight for their right. Unless and until that happens, no amount of constitutional amendment, no amount of statutory enactment, no amount of orders issued from here and no amount of crocodile tears shed on the floor of the House is going to assist them. It is a tragedy, it is a paradox that in a country where political parties are so powerful, are able to do so much and able to raise so much of noise, in spite of the unanimous defence that all the political parties appear to be putting up in defence of the backward communities year after year, we find that day after day we hear stories of harassment, suppression, burning, arson, torture and sub-human treatment given to the Harijan community. Another furore, and the furore dies down and the poor man is again back in the same position, to be persecuted again. If there is something which has got to stop, it is this hypocrisy of the political parties which are appearing to be defending the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This hypocrisy should stop. As evidence of that, organize and re-organize the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Friends of the Scheduled Castes who are valiantly defending the

Scheduled Castes, their duty is more that they organize them and put them on a militant basis to fight for their rights, give them a sense of belonging to this country and that they are citizens of this country and that they have got certain fundamental rights and that their salvation is within themselves. That is the only solution to the whole problem.

The defect, as I pointed out, is not that there were no orders or rules. Orders and rules there were in detail, in great detail, but the defect was that there was no machinery, no force to get those orders and rules implemented. The orders and the rules which are in force are much better and more generous than the provisions which are sought to be incorporated by the amendment of this Constitution. By this amendment all that happens is this, namely, that you take away certain measure of flexibility which is what is absolutely necessary in the matter of implementing the spirit of the provisions which is sought to be incorporated. I whole-heartedly accept the very noble sentiments that have motivated the framing of the Bill and the presentation of the Bill for the consideration of the honourable House. I go all out, even 150 per cent. for accepting the sentiments behind it. I do appreciate the sentiments that motivated it. But I have only tried to pinpoint the practical aspects of the whole thing. I have tried to emphasise that at the Governmental level, both of the Centre and the States, there has been no hypocrisy as far as the enactment of the rules and orders so far as the Constitutional provisions are concerned.

Sir, implementation is something which has to be secured not by an outside agency but more so by the beneficiaries themselves, by organising themselves as a political force, and by fighting against enemies of the classes which are perfectly identifiable.

Sir, with these submissions, I would like again to emphasise that I applaud the sentiments behind the Bill, but I would submit, this Constitutional amendment is neither necessary, nor will it be an answer

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

to the problems which we face in this country.

\*SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our friend Shri Dhandapani has brought forward this Constitution Amendment Bill. This Bill aims to help in the progress of the down-trodden and the weaker sections of the society. It is commendable that this Bill came before this House. As stated by our friend Mr. Stephen, I heartily congratulate Shri Dhandapani for giving an opportunity not only to the members here but also to the people at large to express their feelings towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This also helps in focussing the problem which is exercising our minds. In this connection it is befitting that we should remember the father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi not fought with the British imperialists but also fought with the dogmatic Hindu society in order to ameliorate the conditions of living of these downtrodden people. He also saw to it that every Congress worker is imbued with these aims and works for the welfare and uplift of these people. That is why he addressed with the sacred name of "Harijans". Mahatma Gandhi, even after the attainment of independence, thought that unless these weaker sections of society socially and economically develop there would not be any real content in the political independence we got. He therefore, took up the implementation of several programmes for the uplift of these people. Thereafter it is a golden era in the annals of our history that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, a person belonging to these backward classes was destined to preside over the drafting of our Constitution. In our Constitution we have enshrined all those principles which go to safeguard the interests of these children of God, because the Constitution makers thought that the high caste Hindu society would follow the same old custom of oppressing them. It can be said that considerable progress has been made within these 25 years.

The State Governments as well as the Central Government has done a lot for

the welfare and progress of these people. These Governments have done their utmost to create conditions where the social, political and economic welfare and honour of these people is ensured. Only with this in view Mahatma Gandhi went on his historic fast when an effort was made to create separate electorate for them. With this fast Mahatma Gandhi impressed upon the caste Hindu society the responsibility of looking after the various interests of these people. The result is the creation of safeguards for the progress of these people either in the election of representatives of people or in the opportunity of employment or in any other field of life. But unfortunately we have a bureaucratic set up which does not believe in all these precepts. That is why even after 25 years after independence we are still seeing several unfortunate incidents of oppression and persecution. We often hear complaints that the officers in the Governmental set up are not favourably disposed towards the welfare of these people. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, yesterday made a speech during the question hour on this issue. I also suggested that a special cell should be created to look after the interests of these people. There need not be any doubt about these people's welfare in our minds because the Prime Minister as well as various Chief Ministers of States are determined to see these people progress. But why are we still hearing the news of several atrocities committed on them? That is because as has already been mentioned by me the bureaucracy is responsible. A long time back I have suggested that the machinery for recruitment, whether it is Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission should be headed by a person belonging to these classes. If such a person heads these bodies then he will be able to understand easily the difficulties social, economic and otherwise, that are faced by these people in reaching a certain level in life. He would also be able to deal with them sympathetically and would implement the safeguards sincerely. I hope the Government will implement this suggestion in the near future.

In the economic field several programmes were taken up for their benefit. In

\*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

this connection, I must state here that some people either politicians or social reformers who come from these sections of people did not do as much as is expected of them. Unfortunately, we started practising the principle of self above community and community above the country. That is therefore why we still find even after a quarter of century, such ghastly incidents happening. If we are determined then it is possible for us to see that these people do not suffer injustice, because of the differences of caste, religion and or groups. Only because of that idea that Shri Dhandapani introduced this Bill. Here I would like to plead with Shri Dhandapani that he should not become instrumental in restricting the scope of progress by restricting the percentage to 15. I would join Mr. Stephen in commending the necessity of a certain flexibility in the matter.

There are several villages in this country where the Harijan Colonies do not enjoy even the minimum basic amenities like drinking water, electric power for household purposes and housing even though the rest of the villages enjoy them. I therefore submit that the Government should take the initiative in creating these facilities in such Harijan colonies. It is a very pitiable state of affairs that we are not able to create these facilities. Several families in these Harijan colonies wallow in utter poverty and dejection. The responsibility of helping these people squarely lies on the shoulders of the Government. The responsibility of creating not only the facilities for education but also for a reasonable employment lies on the Government. I therefore submit that facilities for their employment not only in public sector undertakings but also in the banks irrespective of nationalisation should be amply created. This is a social problem. Therefore it should be tackled on a plane above the petty political and economic differences. I therefore submit that we should all treat this as our sacred duty to see these people's progress. We should also help in checking and bringing to book all those elements which try to oppress these people. We must educate the people in our constituencies to live

up to their responsibility. Unless we make an all round effort it would not be possible to see this down trodden section come up in life, who constitute about 25 per cent of our population.

We must try to wipe out all those unprogressive and reactionary ideas from our hearts. We should erase the tendency in the minds of the people to look down upon others on the basis of caste or creed. We should feel ashamed to learn of such incidents when a subordinate refuses to give drinking water even to his superior simply because he belongs to one of these classes. I therefore once more submit that we must completely eradicate any reactionary tendencies from our minds. I submit that we must try inculcate and practice all those laudable principles that were propounded by great social reformers like Mahatma Gandhi, born in this country. Shri Dhandapani has created a great stir in the minds of the people here in the Parliament. I congratulate him once more for that. I would request him to withdraw this Bill while entreating the Government once more to see that these people get their share of social justice, economic equality and political power. I conclude my speech by expressing my gratitude for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पावी) :** सभासति महोदय, श्री दंडनाथि ने संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये विधेयक रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा संविधान एक बड़ा भारी क्रांतिकारी दस्तावेज है। जो कुछ भारतीय संविधान में कहा गया है, अगर उसके अनुसार चला जाता तो मेरे ख्याल से आज पालियामेंट में जो बात हो रही है वह ग़ौर ही तरह की होती। लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पालियामेंट में इस प्रकार का बिल पेश होने पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो लोग हैं हम देखें बिना कितनी तंकाश में मौजूद हैं। जब इस सदन के अन्दर इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल चलता हो उस समय कितने

### [श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा]

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हिम्मत के साथ अपनी बातें कहने के लिये आ रहे हैं ? जो भी लोग बोल रहे हैं मेरी समझ में वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के नहीं हैं। यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि जिन लोगों को अधिकार मिले हैं, जिन लोगों को सुविधायें मिली हैं उन लोगों ने अभी तक कुछ काम नहीं किया है।

मैंने देखा है कि जितने भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग मंत्रों के पद पर पहुँच गये हैं, उन मंत्रों के पद पर पहुँच गये हैं, राज्य मंत्री बन गये हैं, भाई भाई पर मुख्य मंत्री बन गये हैं, वह आकर हम से मिलने की कोशिश करते हैं, अपनी जाति के लोगों को छोड़ देते हैं। मैंने कई बार इन बात को नोट किया है। आखिर यह सगढ़ा कैसा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग जिन के लिये हम संघर्ष करना चाहते हैं, वह अपने लिये कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। संघर्ष इस बात पर होता है कि नेताओं को दो चार गानियाँ दो और सूरमा बन जाओ। तुलसीदास के दो चार शब्द कह दो, रामायण की बुराई कर दो और बहादुर बन जाओ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घृणा से काम नहीं चलेगा। मेरे ब्याल से घृणा मिटाने का इलाज प्रेम है। अच्छेरा मिटाने का इलाज रोगनो है, लेकिन हम लोग इस बात को करते नहीं। अगर कोई यह समझें कि हम दो चार इस तरह की बातें कह दें तो उस से बहुत लाभ हो सकता है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

एक बात जरूर है कि पड़ोसी के बल पर अगर स्वर्ग भी मिलता हो तो नहीं लेना चाहिये। किसी की मेहरबानी पर नहीं जीना चाहिये। हमारे लिये जो सुख सुविधायें आवश्यक हैं वह हम को मिलनी चाहियें। यह काम हमारे संविधान में किया गया है। लेकिन कुछ तो लोगों में

अपनी बात कहने की हिम्मत होनी चाहिये। किसी की मेहरबानी पर जीने से काम नहीं बनता। जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं उन्हें भी कुछ आगे आना चाहिये और मुकाबला करना सीखना चाहिये ताकि सारी बातें ठीक से हों।

मैं इन बातों को लेकर कोई चुनौती नहीं देता, लेकिन हमारी सरकार इन कामों को करने में असफल रही। इस पर कोई कहेंगा कि नहीं, हम ने काम उठाया। आप ने काम उठाया लेकिन आप के काम उठाने के बाद काम करने वालों के इरादे साफ नहीं थे।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :  
5,000 माल से चलकर रहे हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा आप मोच लीजिये उसका जो परिणाम निकलना है पच्चीस साल बाद उस को भी देख लीजिये। जितनी भी स्वीज हुई हैं, उनसे तो हमें यही मालूम हुआ है। लेकिन एक बात है। वास्तव में अपनी दाढ़ी में साबुन लगाना सब जानते हैं। जिस को जिस को फिकर है, यह बड़ा खर्च है। अगर लोकतन्त्र और चुनाव न होते तो कोई इतने साहस भरे भाव न देते। चूंकि हमारा संविधान इस तरह का बना है और बड़े बड़े विद्वान आदमियों ने उसको बनाया है इस कारण बड़े बड़े लोग जितनी तेज तर्रार बात कह सकते हैं, वह हमें जरूर कहनी चाहिये, लेकिन आगे क्या होगा ? चेंटर क्वेश्चन। आज पच्चीस साल का आजादी के बाद भी सफाई पेशा लोग हेड लोड ले कर चलते हैं। हरिजन अभी तक अपने सिरों पर गन्दी ले कर चलते हैं। आज से पन्द्रह बीस साल पहले मलकानी कमेटी बनी थी। उस ने कहा था कि यह बड़ा भारी कर्जक है, यह अभिशाप है। मैंने कहा कि बहुत बड़ी बात है, इस के लिये जानून बना लिया जाये। लेकिन आज तक कई जगहों पर गाँवों में हरिजन लोग अपने

मस्तक पर गन्धों ले कर चरते हैं । अब अगर यह कर्तव्य है तो है, अभिग्राह्य है तो है, लेकिन कहने में किसी आदमी को कभी नहीं करनी चाहिये, बोलने में, सहानुभूति लेने में, किसी की हमदर्दी जीतने में कभी नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अगर सरकार का इरादा मजबूत होता है तो सफलता मिलती है । अगर आप के कदम सशक्त हैं तो मंजिल पर पहुँचेंगे । लेकिन कदम सशक्त नहीं हैं, आप के काम करने के तरीकों में कोई विश्वास नहीं करता । इस लिये आज लोग खुशी बात कहते हैं । कहते हैं कि अन्टिबिलिटी ऐक्ट से लाभ लें । लेकिन आज दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि जमीनों के मामले में हम लोगों को कुछ करने की जरूरत क्या है ? हम को कुछ लोगों को दबा कर रखना है । आज मनुष्य इस तरह से सोचने लगे हैं । इन्सान में इन्सान को दबा कर रखने का आदत होता है । वह समझते हैं कि हम ज्यादा बुद्धिमान हैं । हमारे पास दोनता है तो हम शक्तिशाली बनें । वह शक्तिशाली बनना चाहते हैं और दूसरों को दबाना चाहते हैं । अगर यह दबाने का मनोवृत्ति न होती तो जीतने भी समाज कल्याण के डिपार्टमेंट है उन में ठीक से काम होता ।

जब हम समाज कल्याण विभाग की रिपोर्ट पढ़ते हैं तो मालूम होता है 18 पैसों में बच्चों को पोषाहार मिलेगा । इस के लिये अब एक नई पद्धति चलाना है । बच्चे खड़े रहते हैं गिनास लेकर और फोटो खिचवाते हैं । मंत्री साहब खड़े हुए हैं और बच्चों को पोषाहार 18 पैसे में दे रहे हैं । बालाइये आप क्यों ऐसा करना चाहते हैं । क्या 18 पैसे में बच्चों को फोड किया जा सकता है? 18 पैसे में शर्कर की सारी सड़ी

हुई डबल रोटियां लाते हैं । उनमें ठेकेदार भी शामिल हैं, दूसरे काम करने वाले शामिल हैं । इस तरह से आप 18 पैसे में सब कुछ देना चाहते हैं । लेकिन यहां कोई प्वाइंट सुनने का सवाल नहीं है । आज पंचोत्त साल गुजर गये, अब चेत जागो तो सुन लेना । यह सवाल नहीं है । सवाल एक है कि हमें जैसे अपनी जिन्दगी बितानी है, अपने को व्यवहार कुशल, होशियार और समझदार बनाना है और बेलैस्ट रखना है । और कुछ नहीं है । अगर हम लोग इस प्रकार की बात समझ जाएं कि हमारा यह अभिग्राह्य है, हमारे हिन्दू लोगों के लिए यह एक कर्तव्य है कि हम ने इन को नोबा रखा, इन्हें ऊपर उठाना है तब तो उस दिन के बाद यह चोज होगी अगर इस तरह के काम करने के इरादे हमारे हुए । वरना, अभी आप कानून गिनाएंगे कि हम ने यह काम किया, वह काम किया, हम ने यह कानून पास किया । मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ने चाहे किया होगा कानून पास किया, उन कानूनों को अर्न्तों कियाओं में रखने के लिए या बाबिकोलतियों पर पढ़ने के लिए पास किया, लेकिन उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन क्या है ? हम तो इस बात को पूछते हैं । आप जानते हैं कि गरीब को तो खराद सकते हैं । आज आप कहते हैं कि मानव माहिमा और गरिमा को हम रखना चाहते हैं । जीवन के मूल्य बदल गए हैं । लेकिन जीवन के सारे संबंधों का, निर्णायक पैसा है । जित के पास धन है जो पैसा बाजा है वह अकाल वाला है । जो गरीब है उस का क्या है ? कहते हैं कि सबसे बड़ा पाप दुनिया में गरीबी है । जित दिन गरीब उठ जायगा, उसका स्वाभिमान जायेगा, उसका आत्मभिमान जायेगा, वह समझ जायेगा कि समाज ने उसे कुचला है, तो उस दिन वह उसके खिन्नाक आवाज करना, मेहरबानों को भीड़ नहीं मांगेगा । वह संविधान के धारमों के अन्दर अन्न अधिकारों के लिए बग़ावत करेगा । मंत्री को मान्य है कि लोकतंत्र में हम इस तरह से

### [श्री मूलबन्ध भाग]

चुनाव जीत सकते हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि लोकतंत्र में इस प्रकार से निकाला जा सकता है। वकील को मालूम है कि हमारा टिकाव इस प्रकार यहाँ पर है। मैं कहता हूँ कि लोग इस बात को समझें कि इंसान इंसान में इतना भेद है, मानव मानव को इस तरह देखता है, उनको गन्दा पानी पीने को मिलता है, उनको गन्दगी में रहना पड़ता है, गन्दी वस्त्रियाँ में रहना पड़ता है, यह अभिशाप अगर समझने लग जाय कि हमारे लिए यह कर्तव्य है तो हमारा कदम इसके लिए उठ सकता है।

जितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के एम० एन० ए० और एम० पी० लोग हैं वह लोग चुनाव में कारगर बनने के बाद क्या कहने हैं? वह कहते हैं कि हमारी जाति के लोग समझने नहीं हैं। बड़े समझदार आप आए हों? अब आप आज बहुत समझदार हो गए हों? अपने समाज के उन लोगों को उठाने का काम दूसरे लोगों पर छोड़ देना चाहते हैं और कानून पर छोड़ देना चाहते हैं तो कानून से सारा समाज नहीं उठ सकता। कानून आज चाहे माननीय सदस्य संशोधन ला कर संतोष कर लें लेकिन कानून से समाज का परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता है। समाज में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए हमारे विचारों में क्रान्तिकारी भावना हमें लानी होगी और वह तब आ सकती है जब कि उन विचारों के साथ साथ उस आदमी को उस बातवरण में रखा जाय। उसके बिना काम नहीं चल सकता। लेकिन जिन के पास काफी दीलत है उन लोगों को इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है। उनको इस बात की चिन्ता है कि हम दुनिया में कितने की भी पैस के बल पर खरीद सकते हैं। इसलिए आप कौन सा काम करना चाहते हैं? आप काम यह कहिए कि जो पूँजीपति हैं जिनको फिजूलखर्ची और दिखावे आदि के कारण समाज में दो वर्ग बन गए हैं अमीर और गरीब, अमीर अभी तक अमीरी करता है और

गरीब अभी तक बँडे बँडे जमीन खोदता है, जिसका कोई निर्माण नहीं हो सका, तो सबसे पहला काम आप कोजिए गरीबी मिटाने का। सबसे पहले गरीबी मिटनी चाहिए। आप कहेंगे कि हमने केंद्र प्रोग्राम कर दिया, लड़कों को पढ़ाता शुरू कर दिया। यह धीमे धीमे उठाए हुए। कदम 25 साल में कारगर नहीं हुए। कदम उठाना है तो मजबूती से उठाए और एकदम से इन चीजों को उठा कर फेंक दें। आप कहेंगे 1962 में कानून पास किया, हमने 25 हजार को जमीन दी। मैं क्यों नहीं मानूँगा। क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि आप के हजार रुपये में मकान बन नहीं सकता है। यह आप ने गलत किया है। गरीबों को बढ़ाना है तो ठोस और यजबूत कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

जितनी कितने आर को निकालती हैं मैंने सब पढ़ा है। आज हर जगह आप के विभाग के आदमी को उन का कोई फिक्र नहीं है। पुलिस का फिक्र नहीं है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आदमों पर कोई अपराध हो गया है तो उस के ऊपर तुरन्त कदम उठा दें। वह चाहता हूँ नहीं है। आज समाज में जो इस तरह के लोग हैं सारे एम० पी० और दूसरे लोग जितने भी हैं उन सब का यह काम है कि समाज में जो पददलित हैं, जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं उन के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए जायें जिन से लोगों का विश्वास बनने लगे कि समाज हम को आगे लाना चाहता है। आप 25 साल के बाद लाएँगे तब तक तो हम काफी आगे बढ़ चुके होंगे।

आज आप कितने भी काम को ले लोजिए, हरिजन और आदिवासियों की हालत उसमें देख लोजिए। जमीन आप देते हैं तो उनको जमीन कैसे मिलेगी जो उपाऊ नहीं है, जिस जमीन में पैदावार नहीं होती है और फिर जमीन मिलने के बाद कच्ची नहीं मिलती। फिर आप कहते हैं ये नाकाबिल आदमी हैं, ये काम नहीं कर सकते। और जब उन जाये

तो उस पर कोई और अधिकार कर ले । यह तो उन को हालत है। तो आज अगर हम यह समझें कि हम ने उन के लिए बात यहाँ पर कह दी इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।  
..... (व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** आप को स्वीच छोटी हो जाये अगर आप अपनी बात को दोहराये नहीं ।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** मैं दोहराता नहीं हूँ । दोहराने की इस में क्या बात है ? और वैसे यह जो बात यहाँ की जा रही है उस में दोहराने के सिवाय और है भाँ क्या ? 25 साल के बाद आप यहाँ बात तो कह रहे हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को हालत अच्छा नहीं है, उन को कर्जा दिया जाये, उन को और सुविधा दी जाये । तो यह नई बात कौन सी कहाँ जा रही है ? 25 साल के बाद यह जो बात कहा जा रहा है यह और क्या है ? आप किसी भी बोलने वाले को खड़ा करें तो वह और क्या कहेगा सिवाय इस के कि इन लोगों को इतने दिनों में जिस मेजिल पर पहुँचना था उस मेजिल तक ये पहुँचे नहीं । यहाँ तो वह कहेगा ।

तो मैं एक बात यह कहूँगा कि सर्विसेज के मामले में, सेलेक्शन के मामले में और जितने उन के सवालगत हैं उन को देखने वाला यह जितना समाज कल्याण विभाग है एक दफा इस में आप परिवर्तन कीजिए और यह सब लोगों की ठीक राय है कि इस के लिए एक पूरा मंत्री अलग से होना चाहिए जो इस को देखे । आज कुछ तो होम मिस्ट्री में ले लिया है कुछ समाज कल्याण विभाग में थोड़ा सा छोड़ दिया है । इस प्रकार से यह जो विभाजन किया है यह ठीक नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात आज जितनी राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ हैं वह सब मिल कर इस काम की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लें कि उन को ऊपर

उठाने की जिम्मेदारी उनकी है । केवल कहने से कुछ नहीं होगा । कहने में तो कोई कसर नहीं रखता । लेकिन काम करने में हम पीछे हैं । जो हमारा काम था, जो हमारे इरादे थे, जो हमारे उद्देश्य थे, जो भावना हम ने रखा था उस को अमल लाने की जरूरत है । खाली गर्दन हिलाते रहने से मन नहीं हिल सकता । और तेज गर्दन हिलाओ लोग कहेंगे कि बड़े सुनने वाले हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि मन में वैसे भावना होगी तब हम लोग आगे बढ़ सकते हैं ।

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):** In this year of silver jubilee celebrations of our Independence, it is in the fitness of things that we bestow some thought and focus our attention on our less fortunate brethren. Mr. Dandapani by introducing this Bill, has now provided us with an opportunity to think of the less fortunate people, namely the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also other weaker sections of our society. Although we may feel satisfied that we are doing something for the amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of our people particularly those who had been discriminated against for no fault of theirs except that they happened to be born in this or that community. I feel that much more has to be done.

In a recent survey of the socio-economic position of our people, it has been brought out that nearly forty per cent of our people live below poverty line. In my own constituency—there may be other constituencies also—the state of affairs is far from satisfactory. Therefore, it is very important that we should devise some ways and means by which we may take up this problem on an emergency basis. I know that the Home Ministry is taking great interest in this work. Since public opinion has been of late focussed on various issues concerning abolition of poverty not only the Central Government but even State Governments are paying

[Dr. Henry Austin]

much greater attention to this aspect of the problem. At least I know of one Chief Minister—there may be others too—Shri Siddhartha Snankar Ray of West Bengal who, whenever new appointments are made, checks up the list over and over again to find out and see that added representation is given to the weaker sections of the people, particularly those belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

This problem cannot be left as it is. The other day I was having a discussion with some friends about the drought situation. In this, one of the hon. Members of Parliament said that this drought situation was now being discussed with a sense of urgency but as far as the tribal people were concerned, in most tribal areas drought situation exists continuously, yet nothing has been done by the Government to meet this economic situation. But when some important States hit by drought they are given national attention and steps are taken to ameliorate the hardships faced by the people. Article 335 of the Constitution stipulates that claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken upto consideration in appointments to Government services. But this provision has been found to be inadequate. The State's activities are being extended to almost every field. There are proliferations of industrial activities in many areas. But, I am sorry to state that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not benefited from the expansion of Government services. Take the statistics of the employees serving in the various public sector undertakings. I challenge anyone to show that scheduled caste candidates are holding responsible posts in public sector undertakings. There is hardly any one, therefore, we have to see that the weaker sections of the society are given their due. Although there are posts reserved for them when selections to services are made only very few of them get in. Somehow, this situation is there and we have got to remedy the situation. In I.A.S. and other competitive examinations

the same is the position. Of course, Shri Mirdha takes a great deal of interest in the matter and tries to solve the problems of the weaker sections. I should congratulate him. At the same time, we have to rouse the conscience of our people in this regard. We have to remember that one-fifth of our population consists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. That means one out of five belongs to this segment. This is an important segment of our society.

Another point I would like to highlight is this. Although we are trying to ameliorate the lot of these unfortunate brethren of ours through Constitutional procession of reservations and safeguards still a considerable number of those belonging to the weaker sections of the society, namely, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been left out from the Schedule. I want to focus the Government's attention on this aspect of the problem. When some initiative is made to conclude one or more deserving communities in the Schedule by amending the Constitution there is tremendous resistance. This is not a just attitude to follow suffers from those who have already got the benefit. In my own constituency there is a particular community known as Kudumbi community who are in the lowest order of the society. I would say that 99 per cent or even 100 per cent of them are living below the poverty line and they have been clamouring for the last or over two decades for inclusion of their community in the Schedule. They have been seeking to amend the Constitution so that they would also be included in the Schedule. When the Prime Minister visited Kerala, these people organised a big rally and over a lakh of them paraded before her. She must have been impressed and she not an idea of their suffering and strong feeling. I am sure there are other communities also who are deprived of the benefits because they did not have powerful leaders at the time of the Constituent Assembly to get their communities included in the schedule. This aspect of the matter also has to be examined. Otherwise, it will be a gross discrimination. Article 46 enjoins on the Government to promote with



special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Have we taken note of this article seriously? I think occasionally we should have a resume of the situation and see what should be done to fulfil this Constitutional obligation. It may not be possible to impose a ceiling of 25 per cent of reservation for Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes for appointment to Government series but, let this Bill enable us to think about the lot of these people and then make a conscious effort, at the Governmental level, particularly Home Ministry level, to take new initiatives to focus attention on the problems of the weaker sections, particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So that they can boldly say that their problems are being looked into, offering them a ray of hope.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to highlight the deplorable condition of these unfortunate fellow citizens of ours.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना)**

सभापति महोदय, श्री दण्डपाणि जी ने जो बिल सदन में रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को बिना संकोच पास करेगी। परन्तु मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है, यदि कोई अच्छा बिल इस तरह से लाया जाये तो सरकार का मुख्य उद्देश्य होता है—उसका विरोध करना। अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो पास करके दिखाइये, हम आप को बधाई देंगे, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि आप इसे पास नहीं करेंगे।

सभापति जी, इस बिल के अन्दर जो बातें कही गई हैं, वे बहुत ही उपयुक्त हैं और उन्होंने इस बिल के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है, यह बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिये जो आश्वासन पिछले 25 वर्षों में दिये गये, आज तक उनको ठीक प्रकार से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया। ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं।

एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया था कि एक पत्र गृह मन्त्री जी ने तमाम राज्य सरकारों को लिखा था कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये जो शर्तें हैं उनको पूरा किया जाये। एक पत्र 1968 में भेजा गया, दूसरा पत्र 1970 में भेजा गया। इस सदन की शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये जो समिति है, उसका सदस्य होने के नाते मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी अनेकों स्थानों पर उनका पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। पता नहीं क्यों पालन नहीं करना चाहते हैं। सरकार से पूछा गया कि मन्त्रालय या उसके अफसर जो उसका पालन नहीं करते, उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं—लेकिन सरकार के पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। हम जानते हैं कि आप उनके खिलाफ कोई कठोर कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते।

जो प्रतिशत आपने सरकारी उद्योगों के लिये शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये रखा है, क्या उसको प्राइवेट उद्योगों के लिये नहीं रखा जा सकता। सरकारी उद्योगों के लिये रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है, लेकिन देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में प्राइवेट उद्योग हैं, यह उन पर भी लागू होना चाहिये। जब हम नाना प्रकार के कानून उन पर लगाते हैं, प्राविडेंट फण्ड, बोनस और दूसरे कानून लगाते हैं तो उनके लिये यह शर्त भी लगाइये कि इतने प्रतिशत अपने कारखानों में वे इन लोगों को भी स्थान देंगे। अगर ऐसा हो जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समस्या काफ़ी हद तक हल हो सकती है।

आज ऐसी अनेकों जातियां हैं जो आप की लिस्ट से छूट गई हैं। यह बात इस सदन में अनेकों बार उठाई गई है और सदन ने यह तय किया कि इसका अध्ययन करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई जाये। एक समिति बनी, उसने सारे देश में इस बात का अध्ययन किया कि ऐसी बहुत सी जातियां हैं जिनको नहीं लिया

## [श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

गया है। उस समिति ने अध्ययन करके रिपोर्ट दी और रिपोर्ट के आधार पर एक बिल तैयार हुआ। लेकिन मैं अनेकों बार संसत्कार्य मन्त्री से पूछ चुका हूँ, छीछली बार जब लोकसभा भंग हो गई थी तो उस समय वह बिल लैप्स हो गया और आज भी वह बिल रखा हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उस बिल को आप लायें जिससे काफी लोगों को लाभ मिल सके। आज की स्थिति में काफी जातियों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिलता है लेकिन उस बिल के पास होने के बाद मिलेगा। परन्तु पता नहीं मन्त्री जी के सामने कौन सी दिक्कतें हैं? यदि इम सेशन में काफी काम है तो अगली बार उसको ला सकते हैं। उस पर बहुत खर्चा हुआ है, कमेटी ने सारे देश का सर्वे किया है और अनेकों बैठकों के बाद बिल तैयार किया है इसलिए उसको आप जरूर लायें।

सभापति जी, आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी 50 पैसा रोज कमाते हैं उसमें वह कैसे अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते होंगे? छत्तीसगढ़ में एक आदिवासी 50 पैसे में गुजारा करता है। गहन कार्यों में 13 पैसे गुजरात में मिलते हैं। यह जो गरीबी है इसका यही कारण है कि उनका सम्मान नहीं मिलता, उनको दुर्भावना से देखा जाता है। उनके बच्चे शिक्षा अध्ययन नहीं कर पाते। 50 पैसे में उनका पेट नहीं भरता और उसके कारण अनेकों स्थानों पर महान्ना और ग्राम की गुठली खाकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। आजादी के 25 वर्षों बाद भी ऐसी दशा हो तो वह इस देश पर कलंक है। प्रधान मन्त्री जी गरीबी दूर करने की बात से अब इनकार कर रही हैं, वह कहती हैं कि मैंने कभी यह बात नहीं कही।

(अवधान)

चुनाव में बड़े बड़े पोस्टर लगे, हरिजन, गरीब लोगों और आदिवासियों को आकर्षण दिया गया कि हम तुम्हारी गरीबी दूर करेंगे, तुम को मकान दिलवायेंगे, तुम को रोजगार दिलवायेंगे, तुम्हारे बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा

देेंगे, अच्छी नौकरियों देेंगे—इस प्रकार के लालच उनको दिए गए थे और अब कहा जाता है कि गरीबी दूर करने का नारा ही हमने नहीं दिया।

जहां तक छूआछूत की बात है, वह देहानों में है लेकिन उनको शिकायत करने का माहम नहीं होता है, वह धाने जा नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि वह पुलिस में डरते हैं, उनकी हिम्मत नहीं होती है जाने की, लेकिन उनके कुछ लोग जो नेता बन जाते हैं, जो चुनकर अच्छी जगहों पर आ गए उसके बाद सारी सहूलियतें और सारी राहतें अपने तक ही बटोर कर रखते हैं और दूसरे लोगों को तकलीफ पहुंचाते हैं। इस प्रकार के काफी नेता हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिक लोगों को लाभ मिलें, जो कानून आपन बनाए हैं, जिन नियमों का पालन सरकारों अफसर नहीं करते हैं, आप ज्यादा नहीं थोड़े लोगों को ही सजा दी जाए, कठोर सजा दी जाए जिसमें कुछ भय पैदा हो और एक अच्छी हवा फैले तथा हर अफसर यह समझे कि यदि यह कार्य नहीं किया तो सजा भुगतनी पड़ेगी और नौकरी से भी हाथ धोना पड़ेगा। जब तक उनमें ऐसा भय नहीं होगा तब तक ठीक प्रकार से वह कानून लागू नहीं होंगे।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हू कि इस बिल के अन्दर जो बातें कही गई हैं, वास्तव में यह बिल सरकार की ओर से आना चाहिए था लेकिन सरकार इतनी बहरी और अंधी है कि कुछ पूछिये मत। उसे कितनी ही बार खटखटाओ वह सुनती नहीं है वह बिल्कुल गूमी और पक्की गूमी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बिना संकोच हिम्मत के साथ आगे बढ़ें तो आप पुण्य करेंगे। मिर्धा साहब, यदि आपने बिल को आज अभी पास कर लिया तो आपको इतना पुण्य होगा, इतनी दुवायें मिलेंगी कि देश में आप बार बार जन्म लेंगे। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बिल को बिना संकोच के आप करें।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :  
 चेयरमैन साहब, आपका शुक्रिया वक्त के लिए । समाज में तब्दीली आ रही है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । पुराना समाज टूट रहा है और नया समाज उसकी जगह ले रहा है । पुराना समाज जो टूट रहा है उसको जितनी जल्दी से समाप्त कर दिया जाये उतना ही अच्छा है क्योंकि अभी तक हमारे वह लोग जो बहुत पीछे रह गए हैं जिनके लिए मेरे एक साथी अपोजीशन वाले ने कहा है कि गरीबी हटाओ का प्रोग्राम कहा था मैं कहता हूँ ज्यादा प्रचार इनका था और इसी प्रचार के बदले यह आ गए—इसके बारे में मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ जो पुराना समाज टूट रहा है उसमें यह बिल जो हमारे साथ लाये हैं उससे मैं समझता हूँ एक बात जरूर है कि सरकार को जागृत करने के लिए एक सन्देश है कि कहीं भी जितने काम ढीले पड़े हैं, मैं जानता हूँ होम मिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं वह उनमें काफी दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं लेकिन कहीं कहीं पर दिलचस्पी नहीं ली जा रही है तो उन स्टेट्स के बारे में ध्यान दिया जाये । बहुत सी स्टेट्स हैं जिनको हिदायत पहुंची है कि यह काम करने हैं लेकिन उन पर कोई काम, कोई ऐक्शन हो रहा है या नहीं उसकी पड़ताल करने की जरूरत है । जो सहुलियात उनको दिए गए हैं उनको पाये तकमील तक पहुंचाने के लिए क्या जराएँ इस्तेमाल किए गए हैं वह आज तक किसी को पता नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ अगर दो हुई रियायतों को ही प्राप्त पूरा कर दें तो बहुत बड़ी बात होगी । स्टेट्स में सीलिंग का बहुत जोर है कि सीलिंग में से जमीन निकलेगी लेकिन यह मिसनराम है क्योंकि जितनी कही गई उतनी नहीं है । मैं डम ब्रडम में नहीं पड़ना चाहता कि फिन लोगों ने जमीन दबाई है, जमीन किसको मिलनी है किसको नहीं मिलनी है—इस बारे में मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन सरकार ने यश में फैलना किशोर हाउसेज सभी को देने हैं जिनके पास हाउस नहीं है । उनको

वह मिले तो अच्छी बात है, स्टेट्स गवर्नमेन्ट्स हाउससेज दे सके तो बड़ी खुशी होगी लेकिन वह काशत के लिए जमीन नहीं दे पायेंगी । इसलिए आप कल्टिवेशन की तरफ अक्ल न लगायें लेकिन इन्फास्ट्रक्चर जो है इंडस्ट्री का उसको छोटे छोटे कस्बों तक ले जायें ताकि जो लोग अनएम्प्लायड हैं उनको वहां पर काम मिल सके । यह नहीं कि शहरों में ही आयें अपने मकान, दुकान छोड़ कर, सिर्फ आप आयें और वहां जो काम करने वाले हैं जो परिवार है जिसको खिलाना है उसके पास कोई गुंजायश न रहे और यहां पर वह जो कमायें वह खुद खा जायें । इसलिए आप उनके नजदीक जायें और स्टेट्स को भी कहें कि इन्फास्ट्रक्चर इस तरह का होना चाहिए कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज देहात में चली जायें जिसमें लोगों को काम मिल सके । इन बारे में आपको सोचना है । हम एक क्वेरी कि हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज बिग इंडस्ट्रीज यहां लगाई जायें, उसमें आप मदद कर सकते हैं लेकिन वह हो नहीं रहा है क्योंकि उसके लिए काम्प्लेक्स बनाने की जरूरत है । मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उन लोगों में ही काम्प्लेक्स है कि हमें छोटा समझा जा रहा है । जब तक उनके दिमाग से वह चीज नहीं निकलती तब तक वह काम कर नहीं सकते । आप बार बार रिजर्वेशन क्यों मांगते हैं, इसलिए कि अभी तक जो समाज का कटा हुआ हिस्सा है उसको पाये तकमील एक पहुंचाना है । लेकिन उनकी यही हालत रहेगी, आप तीस साल तक भी रिजर्वेशन देते रहें तो सीटों से कोई फैंपला नहीं होने वाला है बल्कि नीचे जो इम्प्लॉयेमेंटेशन है, जो समाजवाद है उसकी तसवीर उनके सामने आनी चाहिए । समाजवाद क्या है ? रोटी काड़ा मकान आसानी से दस्तियाब हो सके उसके बारे में रिजर्वेशन से नहीं होगा । मैं कहता हूँ उनको यह सब चीजें दीजिए ताकि यह कहना छोड़ दें कि रिजर्वेशन हमारी होनी चाहिए । सारी स्टेट्स में यह है कि अगर हरिजन की बारी आती है १०० सी० एस० में, तो कहते हैं कि कहीं छोटे से जिले में

[बरबारा सिंह]

लगा दो। एक ओ० एस० डी० है, मीन्स नथिंग, उस का कोई काम नहीं है, वह जाता है और दफ्तर में बैठता है, ऐसी जगह हरिजन लड़कों को भेज देते हैं। यह ठीक है कि सारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सुधारने की जरूरत है ! आप स्टेटस को पुल अप करेंगे तब बात बनेगी। आप की नीयत चाहे जितनी अच्छी हो...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will please continue on the next occasion.

18 hrs.

#### ARREST OF MEMBER

(Shri Jharkhande Rai)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the hon. Speaker has received the following communication dated the 19th April, 1973, from the Sub-Divi-

sional Magistrate, Parliament Street, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Jharkhande Rai, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested today at about 3.45 P.M. at Patel Chowk, New Delhi, under section 188, Indian Penal Code, vide FIR No. 896, dated the 19th April, 1973, Police Station, Parliament Street, for violation of prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, promulgated by Additional District Magistrate (South), Delhi. He is being produced before the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, for trial. He is at present in Police Station, Parliament Street."

\* The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, April 23, 1973, at 11.00 a.m.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 23, 1973/Vaisakha 3, 1895 (Saka).*